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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...ecast. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow variable. ...erday's temp. 15-3 (59-46). LONDON: Show... Temp. 9-1 (48-34). Tomorrow variable. Yes...'s temp. 11-7 (52-45). CHANNEL: Moderate. ...: Clear. Temp. 19-4 (66-39). NEW YORK: ... Temp. 11-4 (52-39). Yesterday's temp. (50-39).
...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	13 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,983 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 3-4, 1976 Established 1887

هكذا من الأصل

Portugal Adopts Constitution on Socialist Model

LISBON, April 2 (UPI).—President Francisco da Costa Gomes ...ght formally signed a new Constitution establishing the framework ...er which Portugal's government will operate for the next four ...

The ceremony, held in the packed assembly hall of Sao Bento ...ace, cleared the way for the opening of the campaigns for the ...ion's first free legislative elections in 50 years.

The formal signing of the Constitution occurred only hours after the Constituent Assembly ended 10 months of work and approved the final draft despite opposition from the center-right Social Democratic Center party.

"In the eyes of the Portuguese and the world, this Constitution comes across as a text which underlines its eminently progressive ends and recognizes the resulting realities of the great changes that have taken place in our national life," the President said.

The detailed document containing 312 articles is designed to set Portugal "on the road to a Socialist state."

The President, who arrived with the top military figures of the Portuguese revolution, was greeted by a standing ovation by the 251 deputies and packed galleries.

He signed the Constitution along with Constituent Assembly President Henrique de Barros.

The Constitution restricts future governments from changing fundamental constitutional precepts for the next four years.


AP
...ncisco da Costa Gomes

Last Obstacle

The signing of the document marked the last official obstacle to be cleared before the opening of campaigns on Sunday for national elections on April 25—the second anniversary of the coup that ousted the rightist regime of Premier Marcello Caetano.

The center-left Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center party both said the restrictions against constitutional changes, pushed through by the Socialists and Communists, would hamper the policies of future governments.

Despite this opposition, the Popular Democrats voted as a bloc in favor of the final draft.

The 15 Social Democratic Center deputies attending the final session voted against the Constitution.

"We believe the Constitution a country that wishes to live in democracy must insure the possibility that any democratic party can govern the country," a party spokesman said. "This constitution to a certain extent systematically limits this possibility to the parties that defend a Socialist model of society."

Meanwhile, reports reaching Lisbon said crowds in Madeira had pelted Socialist leader Mario Soares and other party officials with rotten tomatoes and eggs when they visited the Atlantic island for a rally.

The police said troops called out in the predominantly conservative capital of Funchal fired shots into the air and used tear gas to disperse the crowds and lead Mr. Soares to safety.

The clash occurred amid rising fears that the campaign opening Sunday would be marked by violence. Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has been holding talks with the major parties for the last week in an effort to gain agreement from them to show restraint in their attacks on each other.

The voting will give the Portuguese their first freely elected legislative assembly since 1926. Presidential elections are to follow June 27 and a government is to be formed.

Under the new charter, the military officers who have ruled Portugal for the last two years will relinquish many of their executive and legislative powers but will retain the right to rule on constitutional questions.

...loro Facing ...ew Threat ...o Cabinet

...OME, April 2 (UPI).—The ...ialists threatened today to ...ple Premier Aldo Moro's 50-...-old Cabinet in reprisal for his ...ristian Democratic party's alli...e with neo-Fascists yesterday ...a vote in Parliament on an ...rtion bill.

...n the economic front, there ... more bad news. The lira lost ...und in currency markets today ...r two days of gains, bringing ...loss against the dollar since ... 20 to 24 per cent.

...overnment statisticians said ...February trade balance show... a deficit of 464 billion lire ...6 million), more than 10 times ... figure in February of last ...r.

...he unemployment level was ...er cent; the gross national ...duct dropped last year for the ... time since World War II ... prices went up 17.5 per cent ... year.

Vote on Amendment

...he Christian Democrats aroused ...he Socialists' anger by allying ... the opposition neo-Fascist ...ian Social Movement (MSI) ...298-286 Chamber of Deputies ... to restrict legal abortion to ...apeutic and rape cases. All ...other parties want a more ...nsive law and voted against ...Christian Democratic amend...t.

...he Socialist directorate, at the ... of a meeting today, intimated ...t it may switch from abstention ... to opposition in any future ...liamentary confidence votes, ...ing the government dependent ...undesired MSI support.

...he last MSI-backed govern...t fell in 1960 following nation...e Communist-led riots which ...med 11 lives and brought the ...ntry close to civil war.

...At such a dramatic time in ... country's economic and social ... the Christian Democratic ...ty has assumed responsibility ... an action that goes far beyond ... abortion issue," the Socialist ...ctorate said.

...This implies," it said, "a fur... deterioration of the overall ...tical picture, which the So...ist party cannot fail to take ... account in its future action."

...olitical...s said that it the ...ialists went over to the opposi... Mr. Moro probably would ...gn and seek new parliamentary ...tions rather than accept MSI ...port.

...rgentine Army ...ills 9 Guerrillas

...UENOS AIRES, April 2 (AP). ...rmy troops killed nine leftist ...rillas in two days of security ...rations, authorities reported ...y.

...ve were killed in the moun...ous jungle of Tucuman Prov... 875 miles north of Buenos ...s, and four others in the city ...Cordoba, 450 miles northwest ...ere.

...nce overthrowing President ...el Peron March 24, the armed ...es have intensified efforts to ...roy the guerrillas who have ...rated for several years in Ar...tina.


Associated Press.
Leftist Moslem troops relaxing in Beirut Friday at the start of the 10-day truce.

Some Violations Reported

Truce Begins to Take Hold in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 2 (UPI).—Militiamen of warring factions cautiously put aside their guns today and a 10-day truce in the civil war took hold throughout Lebanon.

There were scattered sniper shots and occasional mortar fire at the start of the newest cease-fire in the 11-month-old conflict between Moslem leftists and Christian rightists. The truce went into effect at noon today.

Gunmen held their positions on all fronts, from the sandbagged emplacements in Beirut streets to posts in the mountains.

The worst truce violation occurred at the Beirut port area, where both sides exchanged machine-gun and rocket fire and a building in rightist territory was set afire.

Wave of Kidnappings

A wave of kidnappings added to the tension and Beirut streets remained generally deserted. With the nation's police force dispersed and gunmen roaming the streets, citizens stayed indoors to see if the truce would hold.

Parliamentary Speaker Kamel Assad had yet to make the next move in the crisis—a call for parliament to assemble and elect a new president, part of the leftists' demands for continuing the cease-fire after the 10-day "trial" period. The leftists also want the implementation of political reforms that would make Lebanon a secular state and end a 32-year-old system of apportioning government and military positions on the basis of religion.

The radio station supporting President Suleiman Franjieh, a Maronite Christian, expressed doubt that parliament would be able to meet at all.

"How can parliament meet in the shadow of factional fighting and under the threat of guns?" the radio asked. "If a new president is elected who is unacceptable to [Socialist party leader Kamal] Jumblat and the Communists, will he come out of parliament house alive?"

Presidential hopeful Raymond Edde, leader of the National Bloc, saw another obstacle to holding the parliamentary meeting.

"Members have no place to sit," he said. "All the chairs have been stolen."

Mr. Jumblat, a Moslem, had bowed to Syrian pressure in accepting a truce. He met today with special U.S. envoy Dean Brown for talks on the crisis. Mr. Brown, who arrived late Wednesday and has already conferred with rightist Christian leaders, also met other Moslem leaders today in his "option-seeking" mission for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

• Syria said to have dropped plan on Lebanon intervention after U.S. warning. Page 5.

The rightist Phalangist party radio said that the United States was backing the Syrian peace initiative in Lebanon and was trying to make it easier for Damascus to renew the mandate of the United Nations disengagement observer force on the Golan Heights. The mandate expires at the end of next month.

Syria has cut off arms supplies to the leftists in Lebanon and has massed 17,000 troops on the border to lend muscle to its peace initiative.

Observers wondered if the Lebanese could settle political differences before Mr. Jumblat's 10-day deadline because they have proved incapable of dialogue in the last year.

Some observers, however, said the Lebanese might agree on a settlement because:

• The Phalangists and other Christian factions realized they were on the brink of military defeat.

• Mr. Jumblat has proven politically ineffective.


United Press International.
Special U.S. envoy Dean Brown (left) talks with Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh.

On Major Issues

European Talks Fail To Reach Any Accord

By James Goldsborough

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (IHT).—Leaders of the nine nations of the European Economic Community left here today having failed to reach agreement on any of the key problems facing them.

A French proposal aimed at solving the problem of allocation of seats for the first direct elections of the European Parliament was opposed by Italy and Britain and thus had no possibility of being accepted.

Few of the nine leaders at this fourth European Council meeting hid their disappointment at the inability to agree on key measures despite the difficulties facing Europe. Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans summed up the general mood when he said afterward that the European Council still has not found its equilibrium and defined its role.

Subjects Sidestepped

Though set up 16 months ago as the supreme EEC decision-making executive, the Council was unable to make any decisions during two days of talks. The three subjects on the agenda—the European Parliament, the Tindemans report on European union and action on economic and monetary affairs—were all sidestepped and handed back to foreign ministers for further study.

Though none of the nine would admit that the failure to agree here meant that the EEC could not hold the first direct European elections in the spring of 1978, as was agreed in Rome four months ago, time appeared to be working against that deadline. The nine failed to break the deadlock on seat apportionment among the larger and smaller nations of the community.

The Tindemans report on EEC institutional reorganization also got short shrift here and was shunted off to the foreign ministers who were charged to reach some sort of conclusion by the year's end.

The nine were so far apart on agreement on economic and monetary policies that they could do no more than agree to consider the EEC Executive Commission's proposals at later meetings of the finance ministers. An economic declaration on common policy that was to be issued today was abandoned.

Questioned about the meeting's lack of results, at a final news conference today, Mr. Thorn, current president of the European Council, said, "The Council is still searching for its political will."

There was no political will in evidence during these meetings. Each of the three main subjects on the agenda failed because the big-four EEC nations, West Germany, Italy, Britain and France, could not agree.

French Proposal

The French had hoped to unblock the European Parliament debate with their proposal that the Parliament be frozen at its present number of 198 seats. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that the virtue of the proposals was that it would not entail a modification of the Treaty of Rome, which could create problems in various national parliaments, particularly the French.

Italian Premier Aldo Moro, who consulted with Rome twice during the night, indicated today that Italy could not accept the present numbers, which would have continued representation of the four big countries at the present 36 seats each. Italy, said Mr. Moro, because of its many political parties, needs more than 36 seats.

The British also expressed their hesitation. Foreign Minister James Callaghan, who played practically an equal role here with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, indicated clearly that Britain wanted more seats so that Scotland and Wales would have a representation commensurate with those of Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark.

The dominance of West Germany at this meeting was unmistakable. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt clashed with Mr. Wilson over unemployment policy and won by insisting that unemployment measures had to be national, not community wide. He differed with the French on monetary policy with the result that the French withheld their proposals for re-establishing a community joint float.

Expected Nothing

Mr. Schmidt summed up the meeting by saying, "Those who were expecting nothing had every reason to be satisfied." His disgust with the whole performance here was not hidden.

Mr. Thorn, though not as blunt as Mr. Schmidt, confessed that the European leaders had "given a bad impression."

EEC Appeals to Rhodesia Regime For a Rapid Transfer of Power

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (Reuters).—The nine Common Market nations today solemnly appealed to the white minority in Rhodesia to accept a rapid and peaceful transition to majority rule.

A statement issued at the end of a two-day European Economic Community summit conference here said that the Nine vigorously supported the objectives set out by the British government on March 22 and "the efforts which it is making to achieve them."

Britain proposed, with pre-conditions, a peaceful settlement based on majority rule through elections within two years. But this plan was immediately rejected by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Today's statement confirmed that the Common Market governments would continue to apply the decisions of the United Nations Security Council regarding Rhodesia. These mainly deal with the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the breakaway British colony.

The summit meeting deplored the fact that recent events had made a peaceful transfer of power to the majority in Rhodesia more difficult, the statement added.

This was an evident reference to the recent breakdown in constitutional negotiations between Mr. Smith and black African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo.

In Baden-Wuerttemberg

Sunday's Regional Election Seen Test for Bonn Coalition

BONN, April 2 (Reuters).—About 6 million West Germans will vote Sunday in a regional election that represents a dress rehearsal for nationwide parliamentary elections in six months.

Sunday's voters, about one-sixth of the electorate, will choose a new state government for Baden-Wuerttemberg, the third biggest state in the country. But as it is the last real test of public opinion before the whole country elects a federal government in Bonn on Oct. 3, the results have wider significance.

Unemployment and reduced work weeks have cast a shadow on the normally busy and prosperous region, which produces clocks and automobiles and exports finely engineered machine tools.

Observers do not expect the voting to shake the firm grasp of the Christian Democratic party (CDU) on the state. The main interest is how the left-liberal coalition, which has governed in Bonn for the last seven years, will fare.

More than 400 candidates from 12 parties are contesting 120 seats. Five of the parties are Marxist, but they stand little chance under West Germany's proportional representation system, which excludes parties from parliament unless they get at least 5 per cent of the total vote.

Neo-Nazi Bid

The Neo-Nazi National Democratic party of Germany (NPD) is also putting up candidates in all but 7 of the 70 constituencies. In the wake of West Germany's last economic recession eight years ago, this party captured nearly 10 per cent of the vote.

But without Adolf von Thadden, the party's leader who quit politics last year, it is not likely to repeat that relative success.

For the Social Democratic party (SPD) of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Chairman Willy Brandt, the key question is whether their supporters still have confidence in them or whether they will shift to the right and the Christian Democrats.

The Swabians of Baden-Wuerttemberg, whose capital is Stuttgart, are renowned for thrift, diligence and independent thinking. This part of Germany has a long liberal tradition and is today a stronghold of the liberal Free Democratic party (FDP) of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

As evidence builds up that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

West Allies Deny Reports of MiG Spy Overflights

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Defense Department said today there was no evidence that Soviet Mig-25 high-altitude reconnaissance jets have been flying over Western Europe.

There had been reports [IHT April 2] claiming that the Soviet Union had started regular overflights at speeds and heights beyond the reach of allied interceptor jets and anti-aircraft missiles.

"At present, there is no evidence of Foxbats [NATO's code name for the MiG-25] overflying friendly European territories," the Pentagon said.

The Pentagon also said that the Mig-25's normal operating altitudes do not approach 90,000 feet. A London publication said NATO pilots watch helplessly from thousands of feet below as the Foxbats flash past at 90,000 feet or higher.

In London, the RAF also denied the claim, which appeared yesterday in the London weekly New Scientist. It was picked up and expanded in some morning newspapers today.

The West German Defense Ministry rejected the reports as false. A spokesman said West Germany had not registered any such reconnaissance flights.

He said there had been some minor violations of West German airspace during this period but he called these incidents unimportant.

—Spain's 'Forgotten Generation' of the Civil War Is Returning—

Exiles Find They Are Foreigners After 40 Years Abroad

MADRID, April 2 (Reuters).—Spain's "lost generation"—the men and women who went into exile rather than live under Gen. Francisco Franco—is coming home after 40 years.

Many are arriving in Madrid, returning to a city four times bigger, where bustle and traffic jams have replaced leisurely streetcars, and graceful palaces have given way to towering concrete blocks.

One such returning exile is Rafael Nadal, who left Madrid for Britain at the start of the Spanish Civil War and spent the four decades of Gen. Franco's rule teaching Spanish literature at London University, vowing he would not return until the dictator died.

"What has struck me are the language and the accents. The language was richer before, and the accents more pronounced. You could tell what part of Madrid a person was from by hearing him speak," Mr. Nadal mused at a welcome-home party given by friends.

Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards have spent the greater part of their lives away from their home country.

For the majority, it was a self-imposed exile based on a question of principle. Successive moratoriums by Gen. Franco on civil-war "crimes" removed most of the charges that could have been leveled at them as Republican sympathizers had they returned in his lifetime.

For many of the returning the intervening years have led to new ties with their adopted countries. As an exiled author put it, "We are Spaniards with our souls broken in two."

"To return is not easy," architect Enrique Robles Piquer wrote from Venezuela to a Spanish weekly. "Many of us have a new nationality, as have our children. Our customs, our mentality are now American."

In the same vein, former anarchist leader Diego Xabad de Santillan told friends that he would return to Spain as a "foreigner."

"The changes have been so great that when we return we must discover Spain all over again," he said.

As a minister of the Catalonian Autonomous Republic and organizer of the anarchist-inspired cooperative communes in the area, Mr. Xabad de Santillan, now aged 79, is one of the best-known civil-war personalities to return.

Another "ghost" from the 1930s was the former head of the Spanish Socialist party, Rodolfo Llopis, who had lived in the south of France since the end of the war.

Now a frail old man, well into his 80s, Mr. Llopis was unknown to the vast majority of present-day Spaniards until he returned to visit his native Alicante. His visit received wide publicity, principally because he is deeply anti-Communist and lost little time in vilifying Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo in a succession of interviews.

Along with Communist party president Dolores Ibarruri, "La Pasionaria" of civil-war fame, Mr. Carrillo, the party's secretary-general, will not be allowed to return under the present government.

Interior Minister Manual Fraga Iribarne said recently that he had not enough police to protect La Pasionaria if she should leave her working on his memoirs as a Communist agent in Gen. Franco's Spain. Mr. Claudin is the foreign editor of a Madrid weekly.

But the spiritual giants of the "lost generation" died before they could return—the cellist Pablo Casals, poet Juan Ramon Jiminez, who was lecturing in the United States when he was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize, and Pablo Picasso.

Other "greats" are still abroad. Essayist and biographer Salvador de Madariaga, once an ambassador for the Spanish Republic and later a fellow of Oxford University, is living in Switzerland.

Another highly distinguished exile, whose return is eagerly awaited by his admirers, is Claudio Sanchez Albornoz, the "father" of Spanish medieval historians, who combined the presidency of the Spanish Republican government in exile with teaching posts in Latin America.

Fears Leftist-Rightist Clashes

Madrid Detains 74 Printers In Campaign to Block Rallies

MADRID, April 3 (Reuters).—Police today detained 74 printers as part of a campaign to forestall clashes between leftists and rightists this weekend. The government has prohibited rival marches in Madrid but fears that militants on both sides may defy the ban.

The printers were taken to security headquarters after riot police broke up their meeting last night at a Catholic trade union office.

Police suspected that the printers had met in connection with the banned leftist rally but the detainees said they were discussing only labor problems.

Cabinet in Seville

King Juan Carlos, touring the south, met his Cabinet in Seville as new political problems threatened to reopen rifts patched by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro only three weeks ago.

The main issue is the government's treatment of a new opposition alliance formed by the Communist-led Democratic Junta and the Socialist-dominated Democratic Platform.

The alliance, named the Democratic Coordination, called for a referendum to decide whether Spain should have a monarchy or a republic.

Four leading members of the alliance, including Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho, were indicted yesterday on charges of trying to change the form of government, an offense punishable by up to 30 years in jail.

4 Arrested Monday

They were arrested four days ago shortly before they were to hold a news conference to explain the alliance's program.

Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the government's leading advocate of reform, banned the weekend demonstrations, saying the marches could lead to violence.

Christian Democratic leader Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, an organizer of the leftist march, complained about the ban, saying the demonstration had been intended to be peaceful.

But he told reporters he would obey the government.

"I fear there would be violent incidents otherwise," he said.

Rightist Stand

Luis Valero Bermejo, a leader of the 600,000-member Confederation of War Veterans, which called the rightist countermarch, said he would also respect the ban.

Employees of the state-owned telephone company today extended a strike for more pay that they began yesterday, labor sources said.

Most of the 16,000 Madrid telephone employees were on strike, as were colleagues in Barcelona, Bilbao and other parts of the country and in the Canary Islands.

In Madrid, 13 hospitals run by the national health service were admitting only emergency cases because of a strike by personnel.



Diosdado Macapagal

Macapagal Said Hiding Near Manila

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, April 2.—Former President Diosdado Macapagal was reported in hiding in the Manila area today after the U.S. government refused his request for political asylum.

He sought asylum following publication of a book he had written attacking the martial-law government of President Ferdinand Marcos as dictatorial.

Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, commenting on the asylum request, said, "I gave no importance to the report since it happened on April 1. I took it as an April Fools' Day joke and dismissed it as such."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that the United States made it a practice not to grant political asylum to citizens of another country on their home territory, although it does afford refuge in embassies to persons in "active danger."

In the case of Mr. Macapagal, who presented himself at the residence of Ambassador William Sullivan, it was determined through calls to Philippine authorities, the spokesman said, that he was not in peril of arrest or pursuit.

Encouraged to Leave

In each case, embassy personnel are instructed to report as soon as possible to the State Department for a ruling on the granting of refuge. This was done in the Macapagal case, he said, and when it was established that "active danger was terminated" he was encouraged to leave.

Mr. Macapagal released a statement through his daughter saying that U.S. Embassy officials "relayed to me an assurance given by an authorized official of the Philippine government that there was no warrant for my arrest and that I could leave the country any time I wished."

But the 65-year-old political leader said that an official of the Department of National Defense appeared at his home "to determine if I had already been arrested."

There was no confirmation from the Philippine government that Mr. Macapagal was being sought after publication of his book, "Democracy in the Philippines." It called for free elections and accused Mr. Marcos of unconstitutionally proclaiming martial law in September, 1972.

Mr. Macapagal's wife said that she was in telephone contact with him but she refused to disclose where he was or to say why he had sought U.S. asylum.

Action Deferred On Sterilization By Indian State

NEW DELHI, April 2 (AP).—Final action on a compulsory sterilization bill providing jail sentences for most unsterilized couples with three or more children has been deferred by the Maharashtra State Assembly for at least three months.

The bill introduced this week is one of several tough sterilization laws being drawn up by Indian state governments as part of a national effort to curb the birth rate of this nation of 600 million.

Following more than four hours of debate yesterday, the bill was sent to a legislative committee for study. The committee is to report to the Assembly before July 10.

Enactment of the bill appears assured. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party has 211 of the 271 seats in the legislature and only one assemblyman dissented on an initial voice vote.

Under the bill, one spouse of a couple with "the prescribed number" of children must undergo a vasectomy or tubectomy within six months of reaching the maximum family limit allowed. The bill leaves the prescribed number to be set by the state government but state officials have made it clear that the limit will be three children.



Associated Press.

GREEK LEADERS—Premier Constantine Caramanlis (second from right) conferring with military leaders in Athens Thursday about U.S. agreement to supply Turkey with arms.

Greeks Fear Increase of Turkey's Power

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, April 2 (NYT).—Western diplomats said this week that Greece was concerned that the U.S. plan to provide more than a billion dollars in aid to Turkey during four years would tip the balance of power in the Aegean toward Ankara.

Athens is also worried, the diplomats said, fearing that the U.S. aid would reduce pressure on Turkey to settle the Cyprus issue and other disputes between the two NATO allies.

The Greek government has been making these arguments in diplomatic meetings since the Turkish-U.S. agreement was announced last week. The pact is still subject to congressional approval, however, and passage is considered far from certain.

The agreement has evoked outbursts from most Greek newspapers and politicians. Vradyni, a paper that often reflects government thinking, denounced "this scandalous American favoritism toward Turkey."

Socialist leader Andreas Papandreou called on the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis "to put an end to the illusions that the United States is allegedly a friendly country and that NATO offers any protection to our country."

Turkey occupies a critical swath of territory between the Soviet Union and the Middle East, controls the Dardanelles and Soviet access to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea and provides space for about 25 U.S. installations, including several top-secret electronic stations that monitor Soviet troop movements.

Greece has four key U.S. facilities: An air base in Athens, a communications station at Nea Makri, a port and airfield at Suda Bay, Crete, and an electronic spy station at Heraklion, also in Crete.

Greek officials have said repeatedly that these bases are in Greece's own interest and analysts here doubt that any of them will be closed. But in light of the Turkish pact, Greek officials are reassessing their attitude toward these facilities.

Greek and U.S. negotiators have been discussing the status of the bases for the last year and seemed close to an agreement before last week. Greece has never taken the same position as Turkey, which demanded a clear link between U.S. aid and the continued presence of U.S. bases on Turkish territory. Athens might now change its mind but no Greek would want to appear to be copying the Turks.

A more likely possibility is that Greece will demand more aid from Washington. However, the Ford administration has already proposed a $225-million aid package to Greece for next year. If Greece received the same sum for each of the next four years, its total would come close to the Turkish package.

Parliament Decision

ANKARA, April 2 (UPI).—The Turkish government announced yesterday that parliament would decide the fate of U.S. bases in Turkey.

"The Council of Ministers has decided to submit the agreement to parliament for approval," a government announcement said.

The Turkish Constitution does not require parliamentary ratification. Political observers said that the Turks were putting it to an open vote to deter Congress from attempting to link it with Turkish concessions on Cyprus.

Signs of Rapid Consolidation Of Power Seen in Cambodia

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, April 2 (NYT).—Cambodia appears to be consolidating its central government more rapidly than seemed possible a few months ago. For the first time, some of this new sense of order is believed to be filtering out of Phnom Penh to the rural reaches of the country.

Refugee workers arriving here tell increasingly of loudspeakers broadcasting the thrice-daily bulletins of Phnom Penh radio in the most remote hamlets.

At the same time, there has been an apparent slowdown in the rate of Cambodian refugees arriving at the Thai border. While no precise figures are yet available—all such crossings are illegal and most occur at night—there seems to have been a drop in the last few weeks.

There have been similar declines in the past, followed by sudden surges. Officials who deal with refugees are waiting to see if the decrease can be traced to increasingly strict control spreading through the country.

Politics in Cambodia has lately been focused almost entirely on two principal events—the recent election for the National People's Assembly and agitation, now apparently dying out, that followed the reported bombing of Siem Reap by U.S. planes.

The principal result of the campaign that began recently when the minister of information, Hu Nim, announced that the northwestern town had been bombed, seems to be a number of extensive, well organized demonstrations. Large crowds were reported to have gathered in Phnom Penh and elsewhere to protest the alleged attack by F-111 aircraft.

There was no evidence that such an attack took place. Most Western analysts here are inclined to believe that a small band of saboteurs set off an explosion in an ammunition dump.

Clearly, however, the Cambodian Communists are now in a position to organize wide campaigns on issues that concern them, a position they did not have several months ago.

Most Westerners who try to follow Cambodian affairs from Bangkok are still dubious about the real significance of the 250-member National People's Assembly, which was elected March 20.

None of the ruling élite—particularly the triumvirate of deputy premiers, Khieu Samphan, Sun Sen and Ieng Sary—were elected to the assembly, a sign that it is unlikely to have much power.

The Phnom Penh radio did report that the leaders, with the elderly figurehead President of Cambodia, Penh Nouth, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is still residing in Phnom Penh, all voted in the national elections at the polling place set up at the capital's central railroad station.

Western intelligence sources said that the leaders apparently got their representatives into the assembly. Listed among representatives of "Phnom Penh factory workers" was Ieng Thirith, the wife of the deputy premier and foreign minister, Ieng Sary. She is also understood to be serving as minister of youth and popular education.

Toch Phoeun, the minister of public works, telecommunications and reconstruction, was also listed among Phnom Penh factory workers elected although it is not clear which of the ruling three he is aligned with.

First Anniversary

BANGKOK, April 2 (AP).—Cambodia will mark its first year under Communist rule with three days of memorial services and rallies April 15-17, Mr. Nim announced this week.

A communiqué read over the radio by the minister said the first day would be devoted to paying respects to the dead combatants.

The second and third days will mark the surrender of the anti-Communist government and the Communists' "determination to storm forward to build our country by huge leaps and bounds."

Zhivkov Renamed Bulgarian Chief

SOFIA, April 2 (WP).—President Todor Zhivkov was re-elected as Bulgaria's Communist party chief today after purging from the leadership the last Bulgarian Communist politicians who brought him to power 22 years ago.

Zhivko Zhivkov, a former premier and close associate of the President—but not a relative—and two other senior officials were dropped from the Politburo, whose size was reduced from 12 to 9. The two other officials, Ivan Popov and Todor Pavlov, along with Zhivko Zhivkov, had been the last Politburo members who supported the President and helped him gain supreme power during the destalinization process two decades ago.

Bonn Parties Facing Test

(Continued from Page 1)

political pendulum is swinging back to the right, the left-liberal coalition is showing signs of strain. Leading liberals, including federal President Walter Scheel, have been "thinking out loud" about the possibility of a switch.

For 17 years, until 1966, the Free Democrats were in a coalition with the Christian Democrats and many Free Democrats still regard this as the "natural" combination.

In the last state elections in 1972, the Christian Democrats gained 52.9 per cent of the votes cast, the Social Democrats, 37.6 per cent, and the Free Democrats, 8.9 per cent. The rightist NPD got 4.5 per cent and the remaining fringe parties less than 1 per cent altogether. Parliamentary seats were distributed as follows: CDU, 65; SPD, 45; FDP, 10.

3d Brazil Deputy Shorn of Rights

BRASILIA, April 2 (AP).—Brazil's military regime has removed an opposition party congressman from office and stripped him of his political rights for 10 years for criticizing similar action against two other congressmen earlier this week.

The Justice Ministry said the action was taken against deputy Lysaneas Maciel of the state of Rio de Janeiro for making a speech protesting the removal from office and stripping of rights of deputies Nadyr Rossetti and Amaury Muller.

They had taken part in a round of speeches in their state of Rio Grande do Sul criticizing the regime of President Ernesto Geisel. Brazil has been under military rule since 1964.

NATO Command Filled

CASTEAU, Belgium, April 2 (UPI).—Gen. Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander in Europe, this week announced the appointment of Brig Gen. Hugh Hoffman as commander of the Allied Command Europe (ACE) mobile force.

Bribes by Lockheed in Late 1950s

CIA Said to Have Known of Payoffs in Japan

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—Many of the details of the bribery of Japanese politicians by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in connection with the sale of F-104 fighter planes to Japan in the late 1950s were reported to the headquarters of the CIA, in Washington, according to a former CIA official and Japanese sources.

Although the CIA was aware of the bribery more than two decades ago, the payments were not publicly disclosed until Feb. 4 in hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

The scandal has created international tensions and touched off worldwide investigations of the payments by Lockheed and other U.S. companies to various parties in Europe, Japan and the Middle East to win multimillion-dollar sales contracts for various products ranging from aircraft to pharmaceuticals.

Foreign bribes are not in themselves illegal under federal law. However, the bribes are not tax deductible and the large foreign payoffs raise the possibility that Lockheed and other companies might have illegally reduced their taxable corporate income by deducting the bribe payments as business expenses.

False Statements

It is also possible that false statements, punishable by federal law, were made to such government agencies as the Department of Defense, which monitors foreign arms sales.

When informed of the allegation, Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel to George Bush, the CIA director, said, "The only thing we can say is we have no records of any agency involvement with Lockheed or the bribes." He denied that the agency had participated in the payoffs.

Mr. Rogovin said he could say nothing either confirming or denying any agency knowledge of the payments to Japanese officials or any involvement in the payments by CIA agents.

The Lockheed payoffs in Japan, involving $12.6 million during a period of 20 years, were made to top officials of the government, primarily through Yoshio Kodama, a power broker in Japan who has already been identified as the most important behind-the-scenes representative of Lockheed at that time.

Covert Projects

Mr. Kodama has not been identified as a CIA agent but he has had a long-standing relationship with U.S. Embassy officials in Japan. In addition, Mr. Kodama was the recipient of U.S. funds for covert projects on several occasions, according to former CIA officials.

CIA headquarters in Washington was informed of the Lockheed payoffs through CIA channels from the embassy in Tokyo in the late 1950s, it was learned. A Japanese citizen who worked for Lockheed in 1958, when certain bribes were known to have been made, has said he told a U.S. Embassy officer of these payoffs.

He has denied having taken part in the payments himself and has said that he was unaware that the officer was a CIA agent.

Former senior intelligence officials have confirmed that the embassy official was indeed a CIA staff officer assigned to the Tokyo station.

'Every Step'

A former official who was in a position to see the reports said the CIA station in Tokyo "was checking with headquarters every step of the way when the Lockheed thing came up."

"Every move made was approved by Washington," he said, asserting that details of the Lockheed affair were known in high levels within the agency.

The CIA failed to pass this information on to the State Department or to the Grumman Aircraft Corp., whose F-11F-1F Super Tiger jet fighter was first selected for purchase by the Japanese government in 1958 and then rejected in 1959 in favor of the Lockheed plane.

Lockheed is estimated to have spent about $1.5 million to win the Japanese fighter contract away from Grumman in the late 1950s. In all, Lockheed paid fees, commissions and bribes totaling $12.6 million to sell $700 million worth of aircraft to Japan between 1956 and last year.

Of that total, about $7 million went to Mr. Kodama, who earned an estimated $750,000 for promoting the F-104.

No Action

If the information concerning the Lockheed bribes was passed to the Justice Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Internal Revenue Service, no action was taken to investigate the irregularities.

A spokesman for Lockheed denied that the company had had any dealings with individuals in Japan that it knew to be CIA agents.

According to sources, Mr. Kodama—a powerful ultrarightist who for years exerted a significant behind-the-scenes influence on politicians of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party—also had a long-standing relationship with U.S. Embassy officials in Japan.

In the early 1950s, he is said to have received about $150,000 from the U.S. Embassy to smuggle a hoard of tungsten out of China on Taiwanese warships and deliver it to U.S. authorities in Tokyo.

According to a former CIA official and to Robert Booth, an American said to have acted as Mr. Kodama's agent in the arrangement, the Americans never received the tungsten. Mr. Kodama let it be known that the ship had sunk and he apparently kept the commission.

Revelation of the CIA's association with individuals like Mr. Kodama directly contradicts the interpretation of the Lockheed bribes originally offered by the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. The subcommittee, which first revealed the widespread pattern of Lockheed's bribery abroad, denounced the corporation for conducting its own foreign policy in Japan by supporting what it described as shadowy, militaristic nationalists like Mr. Kodama, while official U.S. policy was to back moderate elements in the Liberal Democratic party.

Now it appears not only that Mr. Kodama was a key supporter of and a formidable influence over early Liberal Democratic leaders but also that segments of the U.S. government itself as well as Lockheed were working closely with Mr. Kodama for many years.

The State Department, at least on the ambassadorial level, was apparently largely unaware of Lockheed's irregularities and the CIA's specific projects in Japan.

Tanaka Denies Involvement In Lockheed Payoff Scandal

TOKYO, April 2 (AP).—Former Premier Kakuei Tanaka today denied any involvement in the Lockheed payoff scandal. It was his first public statement on the matter since the payoffs were revealed by a U.S. Senate subcommittee in February.

Mr. Tanaka told a meeting of about 80 members of his faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, "I have not met Yoshio Kodama in more than 10 years. I have no contact with him, publicly or privately, as everybody knows."

Mr. Kodama, an ultrarightist power broker, allegedly received more than $7 million from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to promote sales of its planes in Japan. He has been indicted on charges of tax evasion in connection with the alleged payoffs.

In an effort to stop widespread rumors that he was involved in the scandal, Mr. Tanaka said:

• He and President Nixon did not discuss the purchase by Japan of Lockheed aircraft when the two met in Hawaii in August, 1972.

• His government never intervened in the selection of anti-submarine patrol planes. "There was no room for politics to get into the decision," he said.

'Old Friend'

Mr. Tanaka conceded that he was an "old friend" of Kenji Osano, a wealthy businessman who has admitted that Lockheed asked him to help promote its sales. But Mr. Tanaka added, "I clearly separate public and private affairs in our friendship."

Referring to allegations about his personal fortune that forced him to resign as premier in 1973, Mr. Tanaka said that a "fair third party" is still investigating the issue and will make the full report he promised when he stepped down.

Inquiry to Open

ROME, April 2 (AP).—A parliamentary commission voted today to open an official inquiry into possible "corruption and extortion" by two former cabinet ministers in connection with Lockheed payoffs.

The two former ministers, Luigi Gui and Mario Tanassi, were named in an investigation by a Rome state attorney, who also has charged eight other persons, including a former chief of the Italian Air Force.

The case was turned over to Parliament, as required by Italian law, because the state attorney cannot bring charges against a cabinet minister or member of Parliament.

The commission voted 9 to 5 to open the investigation. Six members of the commission had asked that the inquiry be shelved, and Mr. Gui and Mr. Tanassi cleared of all charges.

A Lockheed memorandum, disclosed at Senate hearings in Washington, showed the aircraft company made payoffs of $1 million in Italy to promote the sale of 14 C-130 Hercules cargo planes to the Italian Air Force.

Of the eight persons charged, five are at large and reportedly have fled abroad. Three were arrested and then released pending trial, including Gen. Duilio Fanali, air force commander in 1969 and 1970, when the reported payoffs were made.

Banzer Rule in Bolivia Defies Tradition of Political Unrest

By David F. Belnap

LA PAZ, April 2.—President Hugo Banzer, a soft-spoken army general, has been in office for 4 1/2 years, a longer continuous tenure than any other president in the modern history of Bolivia, which has a background of repeated political upheaval, violence and economic depression.

Historians estimate that there have been between 160 and 180 uprisings—large and small—since Bolivia became the last of today's South American republics to win freedom from Spain nearly 151 years ago.

Those in power have traditionally been the targets of secret and violent plots, and such scheming continues today among opposition elements in and out of the country.

President Banzer has foiled their efforts so far by the exercise of courage, foresight and adroitness, an understanding of history and economics uncommon for a military officer and a determination to put Bolivia permanently on the road to progress.

Progress, Stability

The general seized power in August, 1971, from an ineffectual army officer who governed at the whim of Communists and other extremists of the left who surrounded him. Since the Banzer take-over, Bolivia has experienced unprecedented political stability and encouraging economic advancement.

This stability, coupled with the exploitation of plentiful natural resources, has enabled President Banzer to raise abroad nearly $800 million in development financing—more than the total of such funds from 1942 through 1970.

Bolivia's condition today represents a consolidation of the most important revolution in the nation's history, one that occurred in 1952.

In that year, the National Revolutionary Movement, the first Bolivian political party with a broad popular base, led an outbreak of fighting that permanently altered the structure of political, economic and social life.

Bolivia's major industry then, its tin mines, were nationalized. Under agrarian reform, landholders lost large properties. Full citizenship rights went to millions of Indians and cholos (persons of mixed race)—most of them illiterate—who for centuries had worked in conditions of slavery or near-slavery.

It was "revolution in a hurry," in the words of a U.S. historian, "revolution by proclamation, revolution without blueprint for execution."

Twelve years later, the revolution remained unconsolidated while the Movement, in power, had become sterile and corrupt. When party chieftain Victor Paz Estenssoro manipulated Congress in 1964 to gain an extension of his hold on the presidency, his vice-president, an air force general named René Barrientos, deposed him.

President Barrientos started the consolidation process, but was interrupted in 1967 by a costly, energetic campaign needed to defeat Ernesto (Che) Guevara's guerrilla campaign in Bolivia. And the progress halted when Gen. Barrientos died in 1969.

Twenty-eight months passed before Gen. Banzer came to power, and most of this interval was marked by contests for power and profit. The contestants were military men alternately supported and undermined by far-left factions that also sought influence and income.

Each day since Aug. 21, 1971, his first anniversary in office, Gen. Banzer has defied a historical law of averages in Bolivian presidential politics.

Since the country's freedom from Spain in 1825, presidents had come and gone at the rate of more than one a year. Eight of President Banzer's predecessors died by assassination. Gen. Barrientos survived 10 assassination attempts before dying in an April, 1969, helicopter crash that was officially ruled an accident.

Gen. Banzer has been beating the odds for much of his life. He was a young company-grade officer when the Revolutionary Movement took power in 1952 and promptly disbanded the army, cashiering all but a handful of officers and enlisted men and handing over their arms to a militia of peasants and miners.

The young Banzer was one of the surviving handful, assigned to man frontier outposts in the Amazon jungles of northeastern Bolivia. He therefore had a ground-floor start a year ago when Mr. Paz Estenssoro concluded that government by militia was too much like mob rule, and decided to reinstitute the professional army.



Hugo Banzer

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3 Democratic Contenders Upstaged

Humphrey Talk in New York Arouses Enthusiasm in Party

NEW YORK, April 2 (IHT).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, looking and sounding like a presidential candidate but professing otherwise, came to a convention of U.S. Democratic mayors yesterday and effortlessly upstaged the three leading contenders for the party's nomination.

The Minnesota Democrat described a "Marshall Plan for the cities" in an address to the mayors. He suggested a full-employment policy, federal assumption of "primary responsibility" for welfare and health costs and a "major public-works program."

Sen. Humphrey insisted that the visit was strictly nonpolitical but his appearance set many Democratic politicians abuzz with renewed talk that he stands a chance to win 50 or more of New York State's 306 delegates in Tuesday's primary.

Already at least 40 officially uncommitted delegate candidates have announced their support of Sen. Humphrey and a dozen more are regarded by party leaders as "closet" Humphrey backers whose true intentions will surface in time.

Keynote Speaker

Sen. Humphrey's arrival as the keynote speaker at an urban affairs forum sponsored by the National Conference of Democratic Mayors followed a panel discussion on the plight of the cities. The panel was made up of presidential hopefuls Jimmy Carter, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona.

An hour after the three candidates had left to resume campaigning, Sen. Humphrey had a luncheon crowd of several hundred Democrats, including the state's most prominent party leaders, on their feet cheering the moment he walked into the room.

Although none of the speakers said it directly, a Humphrey candidacy in the July convention here seemed to be on everybody's mind.

For his part, Sen. Humphrey studiously omitted from his speech any reference to his support among New York delegate candidates, or to reports that he has secretly been helping Rep. Udall in a stop-Carter movement in the Wisconsin primary.

Ford Criticized

His speech, however, was cast as if it were a campaign address, offering a seven-point plan to revitalize U.S. cities and pointing an accusatory finger at President Ford for "premeditated, official neglect of urban America."

Under the Humphrey urban assistance plan, the federal government would accept "primary responsibility" for welfare and health programs, develop major public works programs for cities, encourage industrial development in cities through a new national domestic development bank and create regional tax bases that would encourage suburbs to assist declining cities.

Sen. Humphrey also proposed a system of regional governmental councils reporting directly to the U.S. vice-president, who would serve as a permanent liaison with local governments.

Humphrey 1st In Harris Poll

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, is preferred for the Democratic presidential nomination by Democratic and independent voters sampled in a Louis Harris survey. Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia runs a clear second.

Alabama Gov. George Wallace was the big loser in the poll, which was taken between March 13 and March 22 among 2,073 voters.

The survey said of the Alabama governor, "Outside the Deep South, [Gov. Wallace] is simply no longer a viable candidate."

Army Completes Announcement of Base Cutbacks

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Army completed this year's military base cutback announcements yesterday by listing 29 installations to be closed or cut back in an economy move.

A total of 4,500 civilian jobs are expected to be eliminated and 13,218 service personnel and civilian employees probably will be transferred. The budget savings are estimated at $42 million a year or more.

Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann said that about 1,400 of the military men involved will be shifted to combat units from support jobs.

With the new Army list, the number of bases of all the branches of the military to be shut down, reduced in scope or consolidated this year is 160, with 22,000 jobs to be eliminated. The Pentagon claims the cutbacks will yield annual savings of about $248 million.

Sixteen of the 29 bases or forts will be closed. They are Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten in New York, Fort MacArthur in Los Angeles, Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico, Savanna Army Depot in Illinois, Jefferson Proving Ground in Indiana, Arlington Hall Station in Virginia, Vint Hill Farms Research Station in Virginia, family housing at Schilling Manor, Kan., and seven district recruiting headquarters.

U.S. House Again Rejects Atlantic Convention Idea

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The House refused yesterday to take up a proposed Atlantic convention to consider closer cooperation by Western nations on defense, energy, money and other common problems.

By a 194-165 vote, the House killed the rule by which the convention—it has been sought for 5 years by Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill.—would have been brought up for consideration.

In the last Congress, the House refused to consider the proposal by a narrower, 210-197, vote after the measure passed the Senate by voice vote and with little debate.

Rep. Findley's proposal would have created a U.S. delegation and given it $200,000 to organize an Atlantic convention with delegations from all democratic governments to consider ways for achieving closer cooperation on common problems.

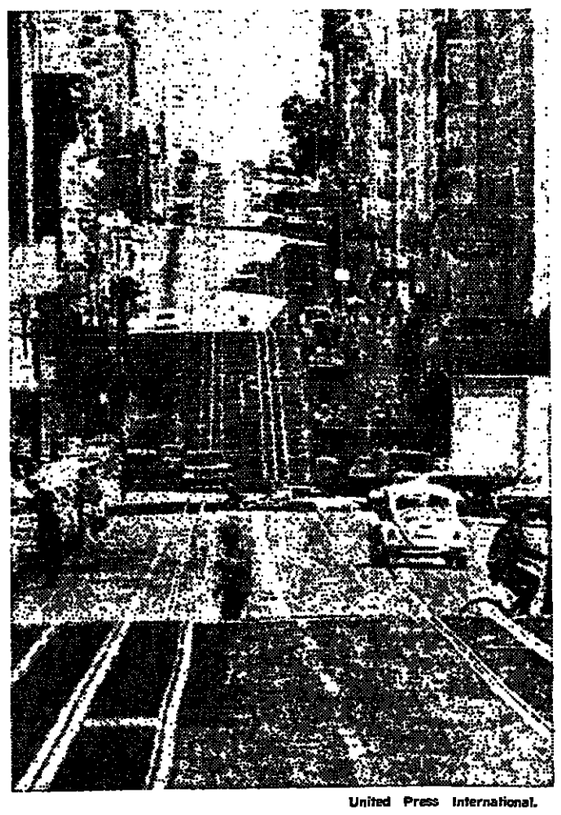
He told the House that some form of closer formal cooperation among the governments is needed partly because "the Soviet Union has relentlessly built up its military forces."

U.S. Plans Move on Truck Strike

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Ford administration today started preparations to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act to end the nationwide truckers' strike if Teamsters and trucking company officials do not reach agreement quickly, administration sources reported.

Presidential assistant William Seidman asked several government agencies to prepare reports on the economic impact of the nationwide trucking strike, the sources said. The reports, to be returned to the White House by noon tomorrow, would be needed if President Ford asked for a court injunction under the act to stop the walkout.

However, sources said that it would probably be Tuesday, at the earliest, before the government could go into court. The move was seen as an effort by the government to put added pressure on union and industry negotiators to resolve their dispute without government intervention.



United Press International.

CLEAR, DOWN THE MIDDLE—Powell Street in San Francisco, usually clogged with cable cars, was clear this week as a strike of municipal employees continued.

U.S. Will Notify 'Hundreds' Of FBI Harassment Victims

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP).—Attorney General Edward Levi announced yesterday that he has established a Justice Department committee to notify several hundred persons that they were targets of past FBI harassment tactics.

The notification program will apply to victims of covert domestic counterintelligence programs carried out by the FBI between 1956 and 1971.

Cointelpro, as it was known within the FBI, was intended to disrupt militant political groups of the left and right and harass and discredit their members. In some instances, the FBI fabricated derogatory information about target individuals and sent it to their families and employers.

Mr. Levi's announcement said that notification will be made in cases where the Cointelpro activity was improper, where it may have caused harm to the individual and where the victims are not already aware that they were targets.

Further Information

Those persons who are contacted will be advised that they may seek further information about their cases from the Justice Department if they wish.

Justice Department sources estimated that the specifications set by Mr. Levi would result in notifications going to "several hundred persons." They added that decisions on what persons meet the specifications will be made by the review committee, headed by Michael Shaheen jr., head of the department's Office of Professional Responsibility.

The sources said the committee will review approximately 35,000 pages of material relating to Cointelpro and will contact those persons requiring notification as they are identified.

All requests from contacted individuals for further information will be treated as requests for government documents under the federal Freedom of Information Act, the sources added. However, the requests will be expedited.

The sources said that no decisions have been made yet about how to handle requests from individual victims for further action, such as destruction or correction of their Cointelpro files.

Congress Panels Vote $413-Billion Budget Ceiling

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The House and Senate Budget Committees yesterday approved similar 1977 spending targets that are moderately higher than the ceilings proposed by President Ford.

Over solid Republican opposition, the House committee set a $413.7-billion target which was boosted by a last-minute $2.2-billion item for programs to create jobs.

Hours later, the Senate panel settled on a figure of $413.1 billion, which would mean a deficit of $50.7 billion for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. The House committee envisages a deficit only $100 million lower.

The Ford administration has outlined a spending program of $395.2 billion, which would result in a $42.9-billion deficit.

The two committees' budget figures are subject to confirmation in the full House and Senate and action to have Congress agree on one figure. Floor action in both chambers is expected within a few weeks.

Under a new budget law, Congress is required to adopt by May 15 a tentative budget to guide—but not bind—action on money bills.

The House and Senate panels also recommended against a Social Security tax increase and for the retention of the existing income tax cut.

Senate Confirms Gates

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Thomas Gates, a Wall Street banker and former defense secretary, to be U.S. representative to China.

Ford Says Reagan Used Fabrication In His TV Speech

MILWAUKEE, April 2 (UPI).—President Ford charged today that Ronald Reagan's television speech criticizing administration foreign policy and deficit spending was "filled with misleading statements" and included "fabrication and invention."

Mr. Ford called Wednesday night's half-hour nationwide address by his opponent for the Republican party presidential nomination a "political attack" and said that Mr. Reagan had offered no solutions to the nation's problems.

Opening a two-day campaign swing to defeat Mr. Reagan in Tuesday's Wisconsin primary, Mr. Ford accused the former California governor of spreading "fabrication and invention" by referring to unconfirmed statements attributed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Reagan said that the United States had lost military superiority over the Soviet Union and quoted Mr. Kissinger as saying he was resigned to that fact. Mr. Kissinger earlier vehemently denied such a statement.

"It was a speech that was filled with misleading statements. It was a speech that attributed certain statements to Secretary of State Kissinger which were a fabrication and invention," he said.

Sadat Relaxes In Bavarian Alps

MUNICH, April 2 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, at the end of a six-day visit to West Germany, today rested at the Alpine resort of Berchtesgaden before going to Paris tomorrow.

Before arriving at the resort near the Austrian border, Mr. Sadat called on Christian Social Union leader Franz-Josef Strauss.

During his talks in Paris with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Egyptian leader hopes to lay the groundwork for a long-term armaments cooperation agreement. From Paris he will go to Italy.

KLM Steward Stabbed By Passenger on Jet

VIENNA, April 2 (Reuters).—A knife-wielding passenger seriously wounded a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines steward during a flight by a jumbo jet yesterday, airport police said here.

The plane was diverted to Vienna and the steward, Theo Nyenhuis, was taken to a hospital for treatment of stab wounds in the face. Hospital sources said his life was not in danger. Police identified the passenger as Stanislaw Kapzinski, a Polish-born resident of Adelaide, Australia.

U.S. Firms Say Flu Vaccine To Be Ready

See 175 Million Doses For Inoculation Drive

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP).—Drug manufacturers can supply the nation with the "needed volume" of swine-flu vaccine by late fall even though they probably cannot produce doses for all 215 million Americans by then, an industry spokesman said yesterday.

Joseph Stetler, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, told a Senate Health subcommittee that it was unlikely "everyone would want to be inoculated or could be." He said later that a "conservative estimate" was that 175 million doses could be ready by the end of the year.

President Ford said last week that he would ask Congress for a $135-million special appropriation to protect every American against the "very real possibility" of an epidemic of swine flu, which killed 20 million persons worldwide in 1918.

Today, Mr. Ford's emergency proposal was unanimously approved by the House Appropriations Committee. It approved the special money bill by voice vote after a brief discussion. The measure will go to the full House for action soon.

Negative Reactions

However, health officials said yesterday that children under 5 years may not be recommended for inoculation because of the risk of negative reactions to the vaccine.

Witnesses before the subcommittee of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., differed on the percentage of the population that could be reached. Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health with the Health, Education and Welfare Department, said up to 90 per cent could be immunized, but Dr. George Hardy, a Birmingham, Ala., health officer, said, "If it reaches 60 to 70 per cent, it would be an exceptional effort."

Mr. Stetler said that four companies are now producing experimental batches of the vaccine, called A-swine, and the government will have samples on hand by the middle of this month to test potency. He said that distribution could begin by July or August.



Associated Press.

A LITTLE BIT OF HAPPINESS—Michu (left), billed as the world's smallest man at 32 1/2 inches, with his bride Juliana (right) beside life-size cake models of themselves during reception on opening night of the circus in New York.

Russia Warns U.S. Over Campaign Rhetoric

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, April 2 (WP).—The Soviet Union, stressing its desire for better relations with the United States, warned today that a revival of cold-war policies in the United States could lead to an "unrestrained arms race and the growing threat of war."

An article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, by Georgy Arbatov, the Kremlin's top specialist on U.S. affairs, hailed the gains of recent years in bilateral ties and said there are still "good prospects" for further development. But he also said that "concessions" by U.S. leaders in an election year to "irresponsible loudmouths from the . . . extreme right wing" posed new dangers.

"The need for efforts to end the arms race and achieve disarmament is now more acute than ever," he writes, while the détente debate now taking place in the United States "creates additional difficulties" in problems "that are sufficiently complex as it is."

Principal Message

The article, informed Soviet sources said, was meant as both an explanation to Soviet readers of the recent attacks on détente in the United States and as the authoritative forum for offering Moscow's viewpoint. The principal message seems to be that despite difficulties and differences, the Kremlin is committed to a détente policy.

He attributed the hardening of U.S. statements—in which he included President Ford's adoption of "peace through strength" as a slogan for Soviet-U.S. relations—to "pre-election demagogy" and "habitual anti-Communism," which he said have been bolstered by internal economic problems and reverses in Indochina and Angola.

The danger, Mr. Arbatov wrote, is that concessions to hard-liners made by U.S. leaders "for the sake of momentary political benefit" could further delay progress on the critical arms issue. Such pronouncements as "peace through strength," he wrote, "were repeated for decades and . . . brought nothing but the unrestrained arms race and the growing threat of war."

Norway Gift to UN Fund

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 2 (UPI).—Norway announced this week that it would give $10 million to the UN special fund for countries most seriously affected by the world economic crisis.

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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, April 3-4, 1976

The President and Steel Imports

President Ford's words on steel imports have a distinctly ominous ring to them. He is evidently drifting toward the steel industry's opinion that the world would be a far better, neater, safer place—particularly for the steel industry—if the worldwide steel trade could be reorganized into one big cartel. Once again Mr Ford is responding to the voices that are closest and loudest. On the other side of the question, every consumer has an interest in maintaining competitive markets. But Mr. Ford does not seem to have a very good ear for that kind of highly diffused interest.

Mr. Ford's handling of steel imports will have a special importance to U.S. policy, because it is the first major case under the 1974 Trade Act. This case got off to a bad start in January when the International Trade Commission, in a weak and muddled decision, recommended quotas on imports of specialty steel. That mainly means stainless steel from Japan and tool steel from Sweden. Under the Trade Act, if Mr. Ford does not impose the recommended quotas, Congress can override him and put them into effect. But instead of quotas, Mr. Ford now offers the industry something better. He proposes to try to negotiate "orderly marketing agreements"—that is, a cartel—with the countries exporting steel to the United States.

Given this unhappy choice, the quotas are clearly preferable. The country would be less damaged by letting the quotas go into effect than by getting itself locked into international agreements to share markets and protect prices. The quotas would affect only the specialty steels, a small part of U.S. steel production; the marketing agreements would apparently cover everything. The quotas would end in 1980, or perhaps even earlier; the marketing agreements would run indefinitely.

The steel agreements would follow the model of the textile agreements that have protected U.S. manufacturers at some considerable cost to consumers. Mr. Ford's special trade representative, Frederick Dent, comes from the textile industry and no doubt he has that precedent in mind. But there is one large difference between textiles and steel: The domestic textile industry is fragmented and competitive while steel is highly concentrated.

Governments in Europe and Japan frequently express concern that the United States is turning protectionist. But it has to be said, in respect to steel, that the Europeans are in a particularly poor position to complain. They have already severely limited Japanese imports into their Common Market. The exceedingly orderly character of the European steel industry is the very example of the kind of protection that the U.S. steelmakers want. If the European and Japanese governments truly deplore the kind of market agreements that Mr. Dent is now pursuing, there is a simple solution: They can refuse to agree.

But as a practical matter, the United States has to set the standard in world trade policy. The steel case accurately illustrates the stakes. The steel industry in other countries tends to be even more highly concentrated than it is in the United States. Serious competition arises mainly as the great industrial blocs push against each other across the oceans. Imports constitute an upward pressure on technical progress and a downward pressure on prices, helping to restrain inflation. But it's uncomfortable, of course, for the producers.

In explaining the President's position, Mr. Dent spoke the other day of the need to resolve "problems of counter-cyclical distortions." That's an elaborate phrase to describe what happens during a recession. You may remember that last year, in the trough of the recession, economists expressed interest that prices were not coming down. In the steel markets, the U.S. companies respond to falling sales by holding prices steady and cutting production. Steel companies overseas frequently follow the opposite tactic, holding production steady and cutting prices. When that happens, the foreign producers bite into the American's markets. Mr. Dent calls it a "distortion"; Adam Smith would have called it free competition. It's a bit too freely competitive for the U.S. steel companies, and they are demanding government protection.

When Mr. Ford sent his annual international economic report to Congress last month, he included the customary tip of the hat to the principle of open markets. "The United States," he said, "will continue to provide strong support and leadership to the effort to reduce trade barriers and otherwise improve the world trading system." In the steel case, unfortunately, he is headed in the opposite direction.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

FBI as Burglars

In a more rational world the story of clandestine FBI break-ins, on a schedule of roughly once every three weeks for six years, into the offices of the Socialist Workers party—an organization singularly lacking in political influence—would be dismissed as clumsy radical propaganda. Unfortunately, it is disbelief that must be suspended; the break-ins are now a matter of record by the FBI's own admission, supported by the flawless bureaucratic jargon of the bureau's own files.

The absurd futility of these "black-bag" forays must not overshadow the principles at issue. These burglaries were raids against the Constitution. They were carried out by a governmental agency in deliberate disregard of one of the most fundamental rights of citizens in a democracy: to be safe, from illegal search without warrant. It is a right that distinguishes a free people from the subjects of an autocratic state.

The story of these raids, moreover, provides insight into the corrosive effect of such violations on the integrity of government far beyond the agency directly involved. Thus, local police appear to have been forced into complicity. The Justice Department helped to cover up the very violations it was allegedly investigating.

There is ample provision for the protection of the nation's security without resort to measures which ultimately jeopardize the security of every American. The FBI surely would not have found it difficult to obtain search warrants in the pursuit of any credible suspicion of illegal activities.

What a democratic state cannot condone is the use of secret police power to harass those who peaceably dissent, however radically, from the established order or prevailing consensus. The FBI's latest admission underscores the need to establish far more effective security against attempted subversion of civil and political liberties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Sonnenfeldt Doctrine

The Russians having partly failed in their endeavor to enslave Eastern Europe, it is up to the Americans to help the Kremlin. According to Sonnenfeldt, this is the only way of having peace in Western Europe, of avoiding further attempts at Sovietization in Portugal and, consequently, in Spain, Italy, etc. In short, what is involved is a swap, a new Yalta . . . This doctrine oddly enough cross-checks and supplements the famous Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for the socialist states . . . Both doctrines, that of Brezhnev and that of Kissinger's deputy, have the same purpose: to strengthen the Soviet buffer zone facing a divided and weakened Europe. An odd concept of the defense of the West and of the oppressed or threatened nations . . . Admiral Zumwalt . . . fiercely denounces Kissinger's "fiendish super Munich" which can only step up the extension of "the Soviet empire" . . . But reactions are such in the U.S. that Kissinger was led to make a sort of clarification before the House Foreign Relations Committee . . . The remarks of his friend Sonnenfeldt before the ambassadors were distorted, he said: there never was any Sonnenfeldt doctrine. The reference to an "organic union" was an unfortunate remark . . .

The U.S. remains opposed to recognizing any hegemony over Eastern Europe. "We on the contrary wish for an evolution in the relations of these countries, for an increased cooperation," Kissinger said. But—it is here that the ambiguity of his remarks is conspicuous—"there are limits beyond which the U.S. cannot go. We do not want to encourage uprisings which might cause enormous sufferings." In a few veiled words this is the quintessence of the Sonnenfeldt doctrine: The determination to help Russia to maintain and strengthen its hold in order to prevent any uprising.

—*From L'Aurore (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 3, 1901

WASHINGTON—The Washington Automobile Club is much aroused over the proposal of the District Commissioners to compel all automobiles in the future to prominently display numbers as a positive measure of identification. It seems that Washington, and perhaps maybe all the cities in the future, will copy the procedure in Paris that obliges all vehicles to carry a numerical identification.

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1926

LONDON—The trouble over Paul Whiteman's band playing at the Tivoli has been satisfactorily adjusted. It was earlier this week that the Minister of Labor would not give permits for the Americans to play if there was any possibility of British musicians being put out of work. But the theater management has said they will not discharge any British musicians, so the Americans can now play.



Is Reagan Really a Democrat?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — The charge has been made in this corner that not a single effective Democratic party speech has been made so far in the presidential campaign, but this will have to be amended. For Ronald Reagan, of all people, has come forward with an attack on his own Republican administration that is a masterpiece of Democratic propaganda.

His nationally televised broadcast was technically flawless—maybe the most effectively delivered political talk since Roosevelt's fireside chats. The lighting was perfect, the melodious voice conforting, the facial expressions sincere.

The only trouble with it was that it was studded with vague half-truths, wildly misleading charges and simplistic policies which even he wouldn't dare follow if he ever had the bad luck to get into the White House.

He quoted Secretary of State Kissinger as saying: "The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union . . . My job as secretary of state is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

Not So Fair

Reagan didn't say where this quote came from. Actually it came from Adm. Elmo Zumwalt jr., former Chief of Naval Operations, and was published some weeks ago in Parade magazine, which had the decency to publish a flat official denial that Kissinger had said anything of the sort. Reagan was not so fair.

As a result, the State Department took the unusual course of saying after the Reagan broadcast that these quotes were "a total and irresponsible fabrication," and issued a 10-page refutation of some of Reagan's other statements.

In discussing the present military balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union, Reagan listed those categories of weapons where Moscow undoubtedly has an advantage but omitted any reference to other categories where the United States has an impressive lead.

In attacking the U.S. efforts to negotiate a compromise in the Panama Canal Zone, which is perhaps the most delicate issue in the hemisphere today, Reagan suggested: "We should end those negotiations and tell the general [Omar Torrijos of Panama]: "We bought it, we paid for it, we built it and we intend to keep it . . ."

He accused President Ford of going to the Helsinki conference with the Soviet Union and giving away "the freedom of millions of people—freedom that was not ours to give." And on the domestic front, he implied that the economic recovery was some kind of election year mirage which would vanish after the voting was over in November.

Look at the Record

Reagan has been complaining in this campaign about misleading statements against him, and has pledged himself to maintain party unity while fighting for the nomination, but it is hard to find anything in the Democratic record of the primaries any more severe or damaging to the Republican party's record than Reagan's charges.

He cast doubt on the present "integrity" of the Social Security system, attacked Mr. Ford as a part of the Washington establishment, whose "tax policies," "harassing regulations" and "confiscation of investment capital" were responsible for the inflation.

"The fact is," he said, "we'll never build a lasting economic recovery by going deeper into debt at a faster rate than we ever had before. It took this nation *166 years*—until the middle of World War II—to finally accumulate a debt of $95 billion. It took this administration just the last 12 months to add $95 billion to the debt. And this administration has run up almost one-fourth of our total national debt in just these short 19 months."

Reagan, in this extension and refinement of his campaign stump speech, emphasized his differences, not with the Democrats, but with the President. "An effort has been made in this campaign," he said, "to suggest that there aren't any real differences between Mr. Ford and myself. I believe there are, and these differences are fundamental.

"One of them has to do with our approach to government. Before Richard Nixon appointed him Vice-President, Mr. Ford was a congressman for 25 years. His concern was the welfare of his congressional district. For most of his adult life he has been a part of the Washington establishment."

What Reagan has done in this national broadside, in an effort to recoup his losses, is to envenom the struggle within the Republican party and hand the Democrats a television document which they can use against Mr. Ford long after Reagan has departed for his long-overdue retirement.

If you missed his performance on the tube, you needn't worry. The Democrats will be cutting it up into two or three-minute political ads from now until November to persuade you that even Reagan thought the Ford administration was a flop.

Socialism With Two Faces

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE—Marshal Tito's official visit to Stockholm this week brought into friendly confrontation two contemporary types of independent Socialism.

Sweden's Premier, Olof Palme, leads a pluralist society over which a totally powerless king reigns as a symbol of traditions. The Yugoslav President considers himself a pure Marxist-Leninist and the system he rules recognizes only one party.

Nevertheless, Moscow regards him as a heretic, he adheres to a form of diplomatic nonalignment and less land is owned by the state today than 35 years ago when the royal Karageorgevitch dynasty ended. Finally, hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs are freely permitted to work in capitalist Western Europe and to send cash remittances home.

Both Sweden and Yugoslavia see theirs as left-wing democracies and yet there is a world of difference between them. Twin-faced Janus is the god. I therefore asked my old friend, Prof. Stevan Dedijer, of Lund University to analyze the contrasts.

Dedijer is a Swedish citizen today but was born in Yugoslavia, where he even headed Tito's Atomic Energy Commission. He has had an unusual career. He attended Princeton, fought as an American paratrooper and unabashedly admits he worked at different times for the U.S., Yugoslav and Soviet intelligence systems. He emigrated to Sweden in the 1950s and is now a Swedish citizen.

Unique Spot

As a present Swede and former Yugoslav Communist he is in a unique position to comment on the two societies. He says: "On a quality of life scale of 100, I rank [in 1976] Sweden 90, the U.S.A. 70, and Yugoslavia 40, although if I used my own material income and consumption of laughter per day as standards the order would be Yugoslavia (when he was an important official) 90 U.S.A. 70 and Sweden 40.

"Instead I choose as my standard something I call 'elitist individualist egalitarianism.' It describes my current creed in the search for the holy Socialist grail. My first 'scientific love,' Marxism, turned out to be helpful as a personal religion under war combat conditions, disastrous nonsense as a 'science of development' and hateful reactionary oppression when institutionalized as state religion in a dozen countries."

Turning to his present home, he says: "Sweden has an egalitarian elite, embracing all parties, which uses and will use in the future much more than Yugoslavia and enormously more than the U.S.A. the convoy principle to guide the nation in orderly progressive movement forward in a world so stormy that Heraclitus would amend his 'everything changes' to 'everything changes quicker.'

"Some individuals and social sectors must go ahead, but not excessively so. The speed and stability of the whole are determined by the constant improvement of life amid the 'rear' social echelons. In skillfully executing this belief, Sweden has become the model country in Europe, once again the most civilized part of the world since the two terrifying twins, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., have failed in their attempt to lead.

F.D.R. Needed

"Sweden has developed a system of broad participatory democracy, creative experimentation and encouragement of proposals for dealing with difficulties. Compared to Sweden, the U.S.—though quick to identify its social problems—is experiencing a value and leadership crisis. It lacks such an 'egalitarian elitist' as Franklin Roosevelt.

"Yugoslavia, still blinded by the belief that democracy and deviation are capitalist luxuries, is very slow to detect early, extremely grave problems resulting in unemployment and the emigration of hundreds of thousands of workers, intellectuals, etc. The same can be said of its nationality problem" (arguments among separate Yugoslav republics speaking different languages).

Dedijer sees the United States during the last two generations and still today as "the most creative and innovative society in human history—though not socially just." He adds: "Democracy must be recognized as a social necessity, above all in societies striving toward egalitarianism, since it influences the productivity and the development of a society."

Here, for Dedijer, is the crux. He criticizes Marx and Lenin, demigods or demiurges for official Yugoslavit, as never having recognized "the essential role of democracy in modern societies"—as America and Sweden did and do. And he concludes:

"Though a Swedish citizen now, it is my enormous regret to see that, except in very rudimentary forms, the leading elite and the people of Yugoslavia, to whom I am bound by strong ties, still haven't found a way to use the soft social technology of 'capitalism' as they use its hard (industrial) technologies."

Letters

Voice of Reason

I often read criticism of Anthony Lewis in your letters to the editor column and believe it is time for one of his many admirers to speak up in his behalf. His is always the voice of reason. His recent "vitriolic attack" on Nixon was a warning to beware of that sorry person trying to make a comeback.

Michael Ivanchak (Letters, March 25) writes that Nixon had "paid" for his misdeeds. Therein lies the problem, as he did not pay for his crimes nor will he even admit that he did wrong. Mr. Ivanchak also writes that Mr. Nixon was elected by a landslide but fails to mention it was aided by cheating.

If Nixon "commands tremendous respect throughout the world," as Mr. Ivanchak writes, then it is the duty of men like Anthony Lewis to remind the world why this should not be so.

CATHERINE BALL.
London.

Racist Regimes

The Evans and Novak column on "Restraining Castro" (IHT, March 27-28) was a mere blasphemy. By his successful strategy in the liberation of Angola, Fidel has put the "fear of God" in the white racists in southern Africa, who ruled and exploited the blacks with impunity. Now everybody is jittery and talks of a "bloodbath" and majority rule.

If the United States continues in its policy of caring only to maintain its military power and prestige and ignores the aspirations of suppressed people, it will result in being further isolated from the world community.

Instead of threatening and bullying Castro, the U.S. administration should come to its senses, support the liberation movements and put an end to the racist exploitation in southern Africa. Is it not time enough for the world community to get rid of these racist regimes, the curse of our imperialist blunders?

R. GOPAL.
Stuttgart.

View of Cairo

When the then U.S. Secretary of States John Foster Dulles refused to underwrite the Aswan Dam in 1956, Abdel Gamal "did a Nasser" on the United States and turned to the Soviet Union, which for obvious reasons was happy to accommodate him.

The $300 million proved a costly venture. It was only the tip. The iceberg itself came later in the form of $12 billion worth of military supplies and credits—all down the drain.

When, after 20 years of faithfully supplying every one of Egypt's perennial needs, the Russians finally said "enough," Anwar "did a Sadat" on the Soviet Union and turned to the United States, which for obvious reasons was happy to have him back.

When will the pendulum swing again? When will "saw" follow "see"? When will Anwar "do a Sadat" on the United States? Presumably when the U.S. cow has been milked dry and the Russians have recovered from their losses.

And what should be the lesson of all this? As far as the United States is concerned: tread carefully, pay as you go. As far as Israel is concerned: not to be distracted from long-range politico-military strategy by short-range tactical maneuvers as executed by the other side. Carry the big stick for all to see.

BERTHOLD WYLER.
Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Bedroom Full of Guys In Turbans

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—India is in only the first year of its permanent "state of emergency," but already India, like its mistress, Indira Gandhi, is a prodigy of totalitarianism.

In the swift elaboration of its tyranny, India now has applied Socialist control to procreation. It has begun to license existence.

The legislature of India's second most populous state, Maharashtra (population 55 million) has endorsed (although delaying final action on) compulsory sterilization for couples who have more than two children, if the husband is under 55 and the wife is under 45. The choices are: vasectomies, tubectomies, or prison.

Maharashtra politicians are just a step ahead of politicians in many of India's 21 other states. Punjab already has decreed that a fourth child can bring a three-year prison sentence. And the central government has declared that government employees can be denied jobs, housing, medical care and drinking water if they have more than two children.

Try Anything

These measures are evidence that India will try virtually anything in its frantic, failing struggle to have economic development and Socialism, too. In this struggle India has become one of the world's most repellent dictatorships. And now it has begun an assault on the most private and personal sphere of life.

India is mandating surgery for its citizens in the name of economic development, with special reference to food problems. The government would rather inflict this extreme measure on its long-suffering people than abandon its many policies that are major stumbling blocks to economic progress.

Since 1950 the world's food supply has been growing almost twice as fast as the world's population. That there is a food shortage is a tribute to the astonishing ability of governments to make the worst of things. In fact, as Irving Kristol, Peter Drucker and others have noted, there are three main causes for continuing food shortage. The three causes are the Soviet, Chinese and Indian governments.

Regarding industrial development, the Soviet "achievement" has been to advance about as much as the Czarist regime would have advanced if it had survived and had maintained the rate of development achieved in the decades before World War I. Regarding agriculture, the Soviet "achievement," produced by terror and slave labor, has been a world calamity.

Today the Soviet Union imports enormous amounts of food. If food production had continued to increase after the revolution as it increased in the decades before World War I, the Soviet Union today would be a major food exporter. For similar reasons, most of which pertain to the folly of collectivization, China also must import vast quantities of food. China could export food if its agricultural productivity matched Taiwan's.

There is nothing about India that makes its economic backwardness and consequent misery inevitable. Of India's many afflictions, the Indian government is probably the worst, and least tractable. India is less densely populated than Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany or, for that matter, New Jersey, and a lot of other places. The ratio of arable acres to population in India is about the same as in France.

The desperate turn toward compulsory sterilization is evidence that the Indian government will not face the fact that it, the government, is in no small measure the disease for which it pretends to be the cure. It would rather take a scalpel to its citizens than to its Socialism. Never has there been a clearer illustration of the totalitarian premise that the individual exists for the convenience of the state.

Of course not all totalitarians favor compulsory sterilization. Hitler, for example, gave medals to mothers whose heroic fecundity served the state's need for cannon fodder. But Hitler would have had no quarrel with Mrs. Gandhi's premise.

The premise is: The state belongs in the nation's bedrooms, wielding surgical instruments or medals, discouraging or encouraging the production of people, just as it regulated the production of agricultural and industrial products.

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Summit Conference Canceled

Cuban Action in Angola Leads Latins to Drop Panama Talks

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—Apprehensions about a revived militancy by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba have caused the collapse of a conference of Latin American leaders scheduled for June in Panama, a Panamanian official said yesterday.

"It was resistance to Castro coming," said Fabian Velarde, an adviser to Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, the Panamanian chief of government, when asked why the summit meeting was called off last weekend.

The conference had been arranged by Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica to commemorate the anniversary of the so-called Amphictyonic Congress convoked in Panama in 1826 by Simon Bolivar. Bolivar, the South American liberator, conceived the original meeting with the Greek title for a "league of neighboring states" as the beginning of a Hispanic-American confederation.

19 Chiefs Expected

Mr. Velarde said by telephone from Panama City that his government had expected chiefs of state of all 19 Latin American countries to attend the meeting.

Initially the response was positive, he said, with the rightist military government of Chile, headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, and Cuba among those indicating they would attend.

In January, when Gen. Torrijos made a state visit to Cuba, Mr. Castro told him in the presence of reporters, "For the cause of Panama, I would even sit in the *same room with Pinochet.*"

Subsequently, Havana conceded that its troops had played a major role in the victory of a Communist faction in the Angola civil war and Castro vehemently defended Cuba's right to give armed support to "revolutionary movements" elsewhere in the world.

This provoked second thoughts about the Panama meeting among a number of Latin American governments, Mr. Velarde reported. Uruguay refused outright to attend, he said, while others said "there was some resistance because of the Castro Angola thing, because they were a little worried about it," he said.

Reservations were expressed by Chile, Paraguay and Brazil, among others, diplomats in Washington reported.

Solidarity Sought

The Torrijos government had *viewed the conference primarily* as an occasion for an expression of Latin American solidarity over Panama's demand for a new and equitable Panama Canal treaty.

Since 1974 the United States and Panama have been negotiating a new treaty that would transfer full sovereignty over the Canal Zone to the Central American republic.

The conference was formally canceled at an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru with Gen. Torrijos last Saturday.

Foreign Minister Quits

PANAMA CITY, April 2 (AP).—Juan Tack, Panama's foreign minister and chief negotiator with the United States for the new treaty, resigned yesterday for "strictly personal reasons," a government announcement said.

Aquilino Boyd, Ambassador to the UN, was named to replace Mr. Tack as foreign minister. *Mr. Boyd has been close to the treaty talks.*

Mr. Tack resigned in a letter to President Dimetrio Lakas, who said he accepted it with deep regret. There was no further comment by the government.

David Blair, 43, Ballet Figure, Dies in England

LONDON, April 2 (AP).—David Blair, 43, former star of the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, died yesterday, the Times of London reported.

Mr. Blair began his career with Sadler's Wells Ballet and then moved to the Royal Ballet.

Among the ballets produced by Mr. Blair in the United States were "Swan Lake" and "Giselle" for the American Ballet Theater. He was to have assumed duties as director of the Norwegian Ballet Company next season.

Carlo Cardinal Grano

VATICAN CITY, April 2 (Reuters).—Carlo Cardinal Grano of Italy, 88, died here today, the Vatican announced.

Cardinal Grano spent most of his life working in the Vatican. He was ordained as a priest in 1912, became a bishop in 1958 and was made a cardinal by Pope *Paul VI in 1967.*

Anthony Boyce Akers

WILMINGTON, N.C., April 2 (AP).—Anthony Boyce Akers, 61, ambassador to New Zealand from *1961 to 1963, died of an apparent* heart attack yesterday. He was deputy under secretary of the Air Force during the Korean war.

Mr. Akers won two silver stars in World War II as a PT boat commander. He was one of the PT boat skippers portrayed in W.L. White's book, "They Were Expendable."

Paris Newspaper Names 76 Alleged CIA Men in Africa

PARIS, April 2 (UPI).—The extreme leftist newspaper Libération published the names today of alleged CIA operatives in 21 African countries and several of their alleged contacts at the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

In January, the newspaper published the names of 44 alleged CIA agents in Paris, most of whom worked at the U.S. Embassy.

Today, the newspaper named 6 persons operating in African countries including Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria and Zaire as CIA agents. It also named as agents six persons working at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, saying that they supervised CIA activities in Africa.

Libération, which takes an anti-imperialist stand that attacks the Soviet Union as often as the United States, said that agents returning from African countries stop in Paris for debriefing before returning to the U.S.

Soviet Mission Is Target in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—A man claiming to represent the Jewish Armed Resistance said his group was responsible for two shots fired into the Soviet mission to the UN early today.

The man said in a telephone call that the shots, fired with a high-powered, 222-caliber rifle, were in retaliation for the alleged continued imprisonment of Marina Tiemkin. She is a teen-ager who reportedly is incarcerated because she applied for an exit visa to Israel. The caller also demanded freedom for several other Russian Jews he said were in custody in the Soviet Union.

Police reported the security guard at the mission said a bullet was lodged in the wall of a room on the ninth floor of the 12-story building.

U.K. Says Iceland Ship Rammed a Frigate

LONDON, April 2 (UPI).—The Icelandic gunboat Tyr rammed the British frigate Salisbury three times yesterday as the ship guarded British trawlers in disputed cod-fishing waters off eastern Iceland, the Defense Ministry said today.

Damage to both ships was slight and confined to dents, a spokesman said. The incident occurred after the Tyr had tried to slip past the Salisbury and another frigate, Tartar, which has bumped twice.

Spanish Age of Consent

COPENHAGEN, April 2 (Reuter).—Parliament today lowered the age of consent for homosexuals from 18 to 15, bringing it into line with that for heterosexuals.



Associated Press.

EASTER EGGS—A Berlin housewife, Mrs. Gertrud Weinhold, proudly presents part of her collection of 3,000 Easter eggs which she has been collecting for almost 60 years. Most are regular eggs painted in various designs, but one is made of china and used to belong to the Russian royal family in days gone by.

Israeli Rightists Plan March As Reply to West-Bank Arabs

TEL AVIV, April 2 (UPI).—A rightist nationalist Jewish group today called for a vast march across the occupied West Bank of Jordan in two weeks as an *answer to Arab protests against* Israeli land policy.

The Gush Emunim (Band of Believers) said the march would be in response to Tuesday's Communist-sponsored general strike *among Arabs in Israel's Galilee* region.

The strike led to the worst *outbreak of rioting in the* nation's history, leaving six Arabs dead and dozens wounded.

The rightist group said that the April 18-19 march would demonstrate to "all the world the inalienable *right of every Jew to* every part of the land of Israel."

Illegal Settlement

Gush Emunim, a predominantly religious movement claiming a membership of 1,500, sponsored an illegal settlement at Kadoum, on the West Bank, which was cited by William Scranton, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, as an obstacle to final peace in the Middle East.

Gush Emunim spokesmen said that they have a permit from the military government of the West *Bank for the march but army* and Defense Ministry spokesmen declined to confirm that statement.

Government spokesmen said that Israel did not promise the United States to refrain from allowing the creation of new settlements in territory gained from Egypt, Jordan and Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

The officials said that the Americans were acting on their own if they passed on such an assurance to King Hussein of Jordan, as reported by Israeli newspapers.

43 Settlements

Israel has established 15 settlements on the Jordanian West Bank, 7 in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Desert and 21 on the Syrian Golan Heights.

The government will shortly take up plans for the establishment of 40 more settlements, half of them in occupied territory, the *newspaper Davar said.*

Gush Emunim, which announced the march in newspaper advertisements, turned out more than 10,000 marchers for a similar demonstration during the Passover holidays a year ago.

Terrorists Kill Militia Sergeant In Ulster Hamlet

BELFAST, April 2 (AP).—Terrorists killed a mailman today in the hamlet of Gulladuff, 32 miles northwest of Belfast, police reported.

A police spokesman said that the attackers shot the mailman as he sat in his panel truck, then fired 20 more bullets into his body. The victim was a sergeant in the province's part-time militia.

In Dublin, police arrested 11 men in connection with a $1-million mail train robbery Wednesday.

Some of the men were from Northern Ireland, police sources said. The raid was attributed to the IRA seeking funds to finance arms purchases for its terrorist campaign.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Anne Armstrong left Belfast today to visit the Tyrone County ancestral home of the Mellon family, founders of one of the biggest banks in the United States. It was the second day of her two-day visit to Ulster.

Thai Deputy Minister Wounded by Gunmen

BANGKOK, April 2 (Reuters).—The police searched today for gunmen who shot and seriously wounded a deputy minister in northern Thailand last night.

Reports from Petchabun said four gunmen were involved in the attacks on Deputy Education Minister Pancha Kesornthong, a candidate of the Social Agrarian party in the general elections Sunday.

Pope to Make March

VATICAN CITY, April 2 (Reuters).—Pope Paul, 78, will make a "stations of the cross" evening procession from the Colosseum on Good Friday, April 16, the Vatican announced.

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3 Dutch Gunmen Rob Bank, Then Flee in Speedboat

AMSTERDAM, April 2 (Reuters).—Three gunmen fled in a speedboat through Amsterdam's canals today after robbing a bank of 600,000 guilders (about $225,000).

Police said one of the raiders took the speedboat to the canal wall near Amsterdam's municipal postal checks and banking office. Two other gunmen arrived in a stolen car and they entered the building.

Police said the raiders fired their guns into the ceiling, apparently to scare the 25 employees and about 15 customers.

One of the gunmen jumped over a counter and grabbed a bundle of currency. The men also fired their guns as they left the bank, *then took the speedboat* to Amsterdam's harbor. They moored at a wharf, jumped into a car and disappeared.

4 Press Agencies Merged in India

NEW DELHI, April 2 (Reuters).—India's new national news agency, Samachar, began operating officially today, only hours after the country's television and radio networks were split into separate organizations.

Samachar combines India's four previous wire services—the Press Trust of India, the United News of India and the Hindi-language Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar.

The chairman of the new agency's board of directors, Gopalan Kasturi, told reporters earlier that Samachar was not a government news agency and asked them to judge its independence by its performance.

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After Warning Was Issued by U.S.

Syria Reportedly Dropped Military Intervention in Lebanon

By Don Oberdorfer

DAMASCUS, April 2 (WP).—Syria was moving toward a decision to intervene militarily in Lebanon in the hours before a U.S. warning was issued last Monday, informed sources have said.

The U.S. declaration—which warned of the "great dangers" of intervention—is believed to have surprised the Syrians and stopped a drift toward military involvement.

In the last several days, Syria renewed its emphasis on negotiations and pressure for a cease-fire among the warring factions in Lebanon and the Syrian activity is considered a major force behind the 10-day truce announced in Beirut yesterday.

Candid accounts of Syrian deliberations are rarely available to *anyone outside the ruling circle* in this secretive capital. The reports of a drift toward intervention could not be officially confirmed. A Syrian presidential spokesman said in an interview Tuesday that military intervention "is not a possibility that is being considered." A minister in the economic field said there *had been no order to divert re*sources to a large-scale military maneuver.

Painstaking Syrian negotiations during recent months were set forth in detail in a lengthy policy statement by the government yesterday morning. Released after a nightlong meeting of President Hafez al-Assad and senior military and political leaders, the statement ended with an official warning that "the parties who insist on continued fighting bear the full responsibility for their behavior and particularly the responsibility for partition, which would be the worst crime committed against the Arab nation and Lebanon."

As the Arab country that abuts on two sides of Lebanon—Israel and the sea are on the others—Syria has a major stake there militarily, economically and politically. Mr. Assad, whose prestige has been linked to the mediation role in Lebanon, has an enormous personal stake as well. Some observers believe that failure of the initiatives to produce a permanent settlement in Lebanon might endanger Mr. Assad's rule.

In an internal security measure, about 200 student and other followers of Gen. Salah Jidid, formerly leader of an opposition faction within the ruling Syrian Ba'ath party, were reported to *have been arrested early this* week. Security police also were said to be picking up some figures associated with a rightist Moslem sect.

Mr. Assad is not believed to be eager to risk his regime on intervention in Lebanon.

However, government officials here said Mr. Assad had been receiving increasingly desperate pleas from some Lebanese leaders who wanted Syria to intervene to stop the fighting. Syria has been considered the only outside force possessing both the power and the public acceptability necessary to enforce a cease-fire in the absence of an agreement by the warring parties.

A leftist military victory in defiance of the Assad-sponsored political agreements of recent months could have a serious impact on Syria. Among other things, it could force Mr. Assad's regime sharply to the left and open fissures among Moslem and Christian groups here. Mr. Assad is a member of a minority sect among Syrian Moslems, a fact which contributes to his potential vulnerability.

The immediate crisis was brought on last Saturday when Kamal Jumblat, a leftist Lebanese leader, rejected Mr. Assad's plea for an early cease-fire in a meeting here. On Sunday, Mr. Assad sought—but evidently failed *to gain—the political aid of Pal*estine Liberation Organization leader Yassir Arafat, whose commandos are a major military factor in Lebanon.

Sources said the failure of these efforts aimed at a negotiated solution caused the Syrian leaders *to consider open intervention as* a last resort. According to a source with well-placed contacts in the ruling Ba'ath party, a decision to intervene was made on a tentative basis.

The U.S. *statement* issued Monday made it clear that the risks of such intervention would have been very high. Given the U.S. stance, an Israeli military response to a Syrian move is considered likely. This is because the United States is thought to be the principal restraining force on Israel in such a situation.

While Syria's armed forces include about 200,000 men equipped with modern Soviet and Czech equipment, the diversion of large numbers of troops to police Lebanon could weaken the de*fense of some key points in this* country. Such a weakening would be serious in view of potential Israeli strikes.

As a supplier of military equipment and about 2,000 to 3,000 technicians in this country, the Soviet Union would have a major stake—and possibly a voice—in a decision for military intervention. Mr. Assad conferred Monday with Vladimir Vinogradov, a senior Soviet diplomat who is touring the Middle East. The result of the meeting is not known.

Kissinger Presses Congress Again on Plane Sale to Egypt

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 2 (IHT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger strongly urged Congress today to support the sale of six military transport planes to Egypt to encourage Cairo to continue its policy of moderation toward Israel.

In testimony before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, Mr. Kissinger contended that the *sale, while having little practical* military significance, could bring enormous political benefits both for the United States and for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

"We must, in other words, by the responsiveness of our policy, help give Sadat a positive answer to make it possible for him to continue on the course he has chosen and encourage the other Arab states to follow his example," the secretary said.

Mr. Kissinger testified that Mr. Sadat had taken major steps away from the Soviet Union and now must show that "he can derive sufficient benefit from this new policy." The secretary said that, in response to indications from the Egyptian President that some evidence that the United States would be willing to meet *his national* security needs would be very important to him, the administration decided on a $65-million sale of six C-130s to Egypt.

"If we fail now to follow through," Mr. Kissinger warned, "if Congress should reject the sale, it would have very serious consequences not only in Egypt but throughout the Arab world."

The secretary insisted that the *sale did not mean that the United* States was going to become a major arms supplier to Egypt.

"This is an individual step and set no precedent for the future. There is no further commitment on our part," he told the panel.

Mr. Kissinger also testified that Mr. Sadat has told the *United States that he does not* intend to ask for further military aid this year beyond the six transports.

However, under questioning by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the secretary admitted that the subject of further military aid for Egypt could come up in the future. However, he said that the sale of the six transports now was necessary to buy some time.

"*Next year, if the matter arises,* a peace process may be under way . . . which would allow the United States to respond differently," he said.

Egypt Rejects Soviet Note

CAIRO, April 2 (AP).—Egypt has rejected a Soviet note attacking President Sadat's abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty, the official Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

Vice-President Hosny Mubarek refused to accept the note in a meeting Wednesday with the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Vladimir Polyakov, and called it "an interference in Egypt's internal affairs," the agency said.

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The Artistic Legacy of Max Ernst

By John Russell

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—Max Ernst, the artist who died in Paris yesterday, the day before his 85th birthday, was prominent in the dada movement as well as in the surrealist movement. He made his mark as a painter, sculptor, writer and maker of enigmatic objects. But above all, he functioned as a source of imaginative energy and as a witness to the evolution of the century.

His importance was not so much that he made covetable works of arts—though he did indeed do that, and in great numbers—but that, as much as Sigmund Freud or Franz Kafka, he was a part of his time.

He was an indispensable observer, but he was also an indispensable participator.

Ernst was born on April 2, 1891, in the town of Bruhl, near Cologne. He was brought up in strict Roman Catholic tradition, but his enquiring and insubordinate nature soon brought him into conflict with his family, his school and his church.

He traveled when he could, from the age of 15 onward, visiting museums, painting and drawing from nature. By the time he entered the University of Bonn in the winter of 1908-09, he had read all the new books and seen many of the new paintings which were setting the tone for the 20th century in Europe. He studied philosophy, psychiatry and the history of art before turning to painting in 1910.

First Show

He showed his work in the first German Autumn Salon in Berlin in 1913 along with Paul Klee and Marc Chagall.

Although he served throughout World War I in the German Army, he managed to go on painting.

One of the co-founders of the dada movement, Jean Arp, had been a friend of his since 1914 and Ernst found their views were similar. "We young people came back from the war," he said later, "in a state of stupefaction at the absurdity, the total swinishness and imbecility of what had gone on for four years. We had to get back somehow at the 'civilization' which was responsible for the war."

Max Ernst was ideally suited to the provocative and unexpected methods of the dada movement. Like others in the movement, he took it for granted that the physical life of what he produced might be short. Using whatever materials lay to hand—old engravings, objects found in the street, news photographs—he turned out to have magic in his fingers' ends.

Not long after his return to Cologne he had married Louise Strauss, an art historian, and in 1920 his son Ulrich, known as Jimmy, was born. (Jimmy Ernst has for many years been well known in New York as a painter).

His first Paris exhibition was held at the Galerie au Sans Pareil in 1921; it consisted of collages which he had mailed in a brown paper parcel, and it established him as an artist conspicuous for his nimble wit, his seemingly unlimited powers of invention and his dazzling way with the French language.

Premonitory Images

It was in 1927 that Max Ernst began his great series of premonitory images which were in effect a portrait of the Europe that was to come. In "The Horde" he showed a demonic army on the march. In "A Vision Inspired by the Porte Saint-Denis at Night," he showed for the first but by no means for the last time, a great city shuttered and shattered.

After his divorce from his first wife, Ernst in 1927 married Marie-Berthe Aurenche.

In 1929 he published what he called his "collage-novel." "La Femme 100 Têtes." Like its successor, "Une Semaine de Bonté" (1934), this was made up primarily of altered engravings: plates from 19th century pulp novels, magazines of adventure or manuals of technical instruction which he recombined in unpredictable ways. Taken together, these two books form an encyclopaedia of 20th-century anxieties and one astonishing for its resource, its fiendish wit and its rare moments of lyrical repose.

He acted by instinct and on impulse. In 1924, for instance, he sold his entire output to a dealer in Dusseldorf and set out for the Far East to join his friend Paul Eluard. By the time he returned to Paris in October, 1924, André Breton had published his "first surrealist manifesto." The role of the unconscious in art had been formulated and he, himself, was regarded as one of the principal ornaments of the surrealist movement.

With the outbreak of World War II he found himself, on the contrary, in trouble with the French, who interned him as an enemy alien. When the German Armies forced the French to surrender, Ernst escaped to the United States.

In 1941 he arrived in New York with Peggy Guggenheim, whom he subsequently married. They were later divorced and he married the young painter Dorothea Tanning in 1946. Miss Guggenheim still owns a major collection of Ernst works in her Venice Museum.

During his stay in the United States he became an American citizen, with the process speeded through his marriage to Miss Guggenheim. He relinquished this when he took French nationality in 1958. He lived in France from 1950 on.

Ernst was the last of the old masters of modern art to be given his due. But when he was awarded the grand prize for painting at the Venice Biennale in 1954 public feeling at last began to swing his way. The surrealist movement disowned him when he accepted the prize.

Over the next 20 years his reputation mounted steadily and without interruption. He was, almost to the end of his life, a terrific worker. Nothing stopped him. If his doctor was worried about his heart, Max Ernst took the cardiogram and used it as an ingredient in a picture.

Prices for his painting soared in recent years, with $230,000 paid by an anonymous Italian collector at a May, 1974, auction in New York's Sotheby Parke Bernet gallery. The title of that surrealist canvas was "Couple Tightly Embraced in the Flames."

In 1970, the Guggenheim Museum of Modern Art in New York paid $280,000 for his painting "Rendezvous of Friends." It showed Ernst sitting on the knees of Dostoevsky.

One of his most spectacular works is owned by the United States—an extravagant bed purchased by Nelson Rockefeller and placed in the official vice-presidential home in Washington.

Ernst titled it "Cage Bed with Screen." The bed, with concealed recesses for phone, light and music, is contained in a brass cage with a wrought iron tree growing out of the headboard. The screen with the bed has an Ernst painting that is larger than the Ernst work sold at auction in New York for $230,000.

He had all the honors that he cared to accept in the 1960s and '70s. All the exhibitions, also. The last great Max Ernst show was the one which began at the Guggenheim Museum in New York in 1975 and later moved to the Grand Palais in Paris in August, 1975.

Ernst had suffered a stroke early in May, 1975, at his home at Seillans in southern France, and was flown to Paris for treatment. He was not able to attend the retrospective at the Grand Palais.



The late Max Ernst at a Paris show of his work in 1971.

AFP.



Ernst's 1920 work entitled "1 Copper Plate 1 Zinc Plate 1 Rubber Cloth 2 Calipers 1 Drainpipe Telescope 1 Piping Man." Athough the title of this dadaist work suggests that the elements add up to one man, two peer at the viewer through goggles.

Record for Dutch Painter

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters).—A still life by 17th-century Dutch painter Balthasar van der Ast was sold at a Christie's auction house today for £65,000. This is a world record auction price for the painter. The previous highest price was £23,000 paid in 1973. A picture by the 18th-century Italian painter Francesco Guardi fetched £40,000 at the same sale of old masters.

2 Russians Ousted By Dutch Sought U.S. Jet Details

THE HAGUE, April 2 (Reuters).—Two Russians ordered to leave the Netherlands were said today to have tried to obtain secret data about the U.S.-built F-16 fighter plane.

The Hague announced yesterday it was expelling G.M. Burmistrov of the Soviet trade office in Amsterdam and V.T. Khlystov, a director of the Dutch-Soviet company Elorg.

A government statement said they sought secret information about a fighter plane and military electronics, promising payment to their contacts. The government did not identify the plane but official sources said today it was almost certainly the General Dynamics F-16.

The Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Norway decided last year to buy the aircraft, which can fly at more than twice the speed of sound and is armed with air-to-air missiles.

Newspaper reports today said the two Russians had approached employees of the Fokker aircraft company in Amsterdam, which is expected to assemble the F-16s when contracts are concluded with General Dynamics later this year.

BELGIUM

After 17 Years of 'Disgrace' Brussels Gets Carnival Back

by Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS, April 2 (IHT).—The Brussels old-timers seem to carry their heads somewhat higher these days. After 17 years of disgrace in a land where a spectacular or at least annual carnival is a status symbol in the smallest hamlet, the royal and capital city will stand on equal footing with, say, Fosses-la-Ville or Kruishoutem.

The Brussels carnival, dating from at least 1413, will roll again tomorrow. An estimated 1,200 participants representing some 70 riotous or ritualistic societies from all of Brussels, much of Belgium and from neighboring Holland, Germany and France, will stomp off at 2 p.m. from near the Gare du Nord, proceed down major avenues and winding lanes, past a Place de Brouckère grandstand and on into the streets and alleys of the medieval Ste. Catherine's quarter. Organizers of the long-dormant event are the 21 Knights of the Confrérie de St. Michel, patron saint of the city.

"We couldn't let things slide any more," commented journalist Antoine Demol of Het Laatste Nieuws, a knight of the distinguished brotherhood. "The carnival has been all but dead since the late '50s.

"We had to start somewhere: Brussels can't be unique in Belgium as the only community without a real carnival. This year we have something to celebrate—King Baudouin's 25th anniversary on the throne, our semi-subway which has begun to look like a semi-subway, and the Place de Brouckère is beginning to look like the Place de Brouckère after all these years of chaotic subterranean construction."

"The trouble started," explained Mr. Demol, "with World War I, when there wasn't really much to celebrate in Brussels. There was, though when the carnival season started in 1919 but, alas, a city ordinance had been passed forbidding the wearing of masks or other means of disguise. There were gunslingers afoot in the city and the city fathers wanted no masks on any face under any pretext whatever."

The carnival went under way just the same in 1919 and in the following between-the-wars years. It was snuffed out again during World War II, coming to, though badly shaken, after the liberation. It didn't recover its former stamina, primarily due to the ban on masks, still in effect.

"We have tried to talk the City Council into abandoning the anti-mask legislation," said Mr. Demol. "It isn't that the councilmen are adamant about the issue but they have kept delaying and delaying.

"We have tried to tell them that it is very difficult to arrange a proper carnival procession without masks, but they prefer to think it over and argue it over some more. We have argued that the anonymity of a complete disguise makes the carnival participants, and the carnival, come alive. Anyway, the Knights of St. Michael will keep after them to get some talking and reconsideration done."

The brotherhood of the 21 knights was founded in the late Middle Ages as a benevolent and charitable association of leading citizens, one each from a profession of consequence—one doctor, one lawyer and on down the list, much like the present-day Rotary Club.

"Today," explained Mr. Demol, "we work much like the Rotarians, to make our community a more pleasant place to live in for rich and poor, and both categories enjoy a carnival. In years past you could see bedridden invalids in the cortège. They simply added wheels to their beds and turned them into carnival floats."

2 Sculptors Seek To Withdraw Art From the Whitney

NEW YORK, April 2 (IHT).—Two well-known sculptors are seeking to withdraw their work from the Whitney Museum show "200 Years of American Sculpture," contending that the museum is presenting their art incorrectly.

One of the sculptors, Robert Morris, has filed suit against the museum, contending that not only is it exhibiting a work he had not submitted for the show but that the work from its own collection that has been substituted, a hanging construction made of felt, is torn.

The other sculptor, Carl Andre, withdrew the work he had submitted to the show on the ground that it was put near such distracting elements as a bay window and fire exit. He seeks to buy back for $25,000 a substitute copper floor piece of his that the Whitney is showing, also from its own collection.

The Whitney is adamant that the works will continue in the exhibition. "Although we are sympathetic to the artists' wishes to designate their deployment, we can't comply," says Thomas Armstrong 3d, the museum's director.

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EMILY GENAUER

The Fauves in New York—Dazzling and Didactic

EW YORK—The Museum of Modern Art, it would seem om the installation of its newest ibition, "The Wild Beast': rvism and Its Affinities," is tering a new phase. Its comtment now is not only to scholship, as always, but also to an precedented didacticism which s it analyzing and justifying ry picture it has chosen to lude. Not even the Metropoli- Museum's survey of impresnism last season was more w-and-tell than this, with its thy wall labels, directions looking, tracing of sources. e pictures themselves become tually illustrations for wall ts.

Explanation should have been fined to the excellent text-k-catalogue, or to give-away mphlets, not spread over the lls to get in the way of the tures.

The show itself is unalloyed asure—I cannot feel that this zzling collection of canvases uld be inaccessible at this late te to the least sophisticated wer. The artists were primarily ncerned with making pictures, th exploring and exploiting or. But that was 70 years ago d their logical subject in that -cubist period had to be na-e. What they painted, then, ame paeans to nature, to the ors of flowers and sunlight, to joy of living.

f there was anything they were t, it's wild. The exhibition unrscores that "phenomenon of atinuity," as someone once lled it, that exists and has alys existed in art history. The ight of tradition and of often unconscious sensibility is so great that the most iconoclastic, truly creative artist is a Janus simultaneously looking backward and forward. His looking may be filtered through political, literary or social ideas of his time. There comes a moment when he and certain of his contemporaries plug into the same currents at the same time. The result is a movement.

Sources

What emerges most clearly from the present exhibition is that the fauves came out of Van Gogh, Gauguin, Seurat, the impressionists, the neo-impressionists, Cézanne, African sculpture, stained-glass windows, Persian carpets and miniatures, 3d-century Egyptian Fayum portraits—everything the individual painters looked at they incorporated into their own expressions.

Their own expressions began to resemble each other so closely that at times it is next to impossible for any but the most experienced eye to distinguish the pictures of one painter from those of another. This is due to the force of a single personality: Matisse.

Everybody saw, essentially, with his vision . . . and many either remained there, long after he himself had gone on to other things, or themselves left, never to get very far on their own.

Derain and Vlaminck, each painting views of trees in L'Estaque in 1906, turned out almost identical pictures, compositions of strongly contoured trees in intense color. Within two years they had unplugged themselves from the fauvist current, never to find another electrifying charge. Camoin and Manguin, who in the present show look stronger than one might have anticipated, sank into virtual obscurity. Van Dongen slipped into chic portraiture. Dufy, by 1906, was experimenting with a more geometrical compositional structure than he had used when fauvism was a new force, and one might have expected him to become a cubist. Instead he became the engaging but essentially trivial artist we know, celebrating the racetracks and vacation playgrounds of France.

The fauve movement—it never was a movement in the sense of issued doctrines or manifestoes—started shaping itself in 1898, when Matisse, older than the others, left the stultifying atmosphere of Bouguereau's studio to work in Gustave Moreau's. It isn't that Moreau himself inspired them to new ideas, although his own style was exotic, suggesting stained glass and the Middle Ages. But his students included Rouault and Marquet, and, with Matisse and some others, all began exploring the work of Cézanne, Van Gogh, Vuillard, Seurat, Bonnard and others they saw in the galleries. On their canvases solidly painted studio nudes began to be peppered with colored confetti. But it was a superficial searching. In 1901 a large Van Gogh exhibition in Paris gave them a solid springboard to a new world of vivid color, separated brushstrokes that could still establish form, flat patterns, sinuous line (as Van Gogh had observed them in Gauguin's early Brittany paintings and in Japanese prints).

Van Gogh Influence

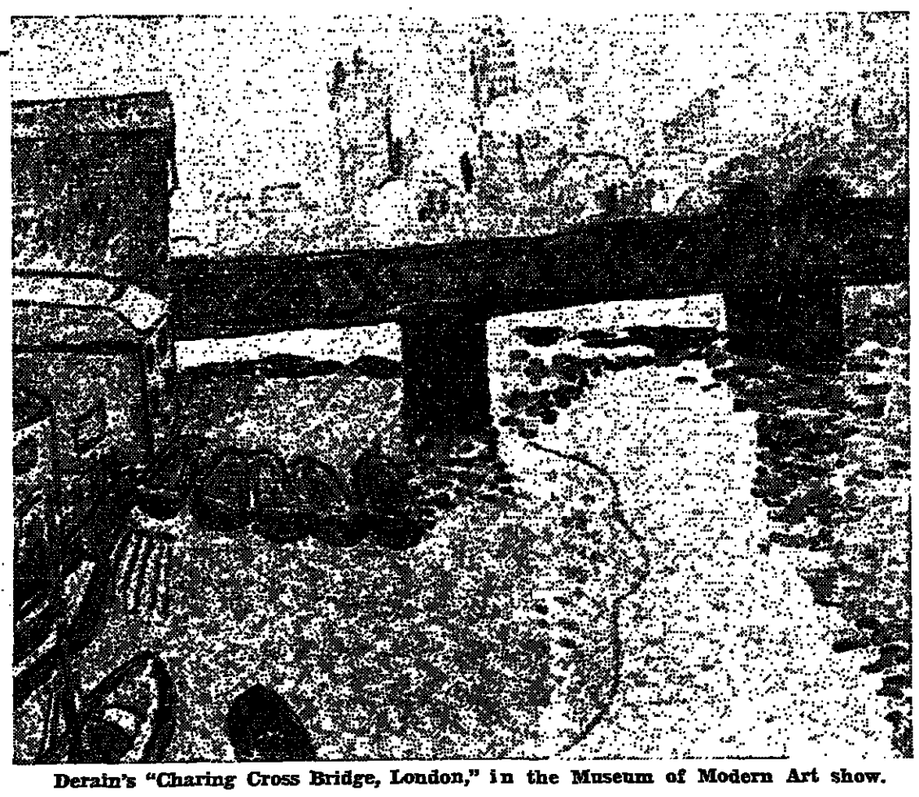
Art historians call this period proto-fauvism. It lasted, they hold, until 1905, when fauvism as we know it really took shape. It still stemmed more directly from Van Gogh than anyone else. The point is strongly made in the exposition with the juxtaposition on one wall of a Van Gogh view of Auvers with a 1905 Derain landscape of Collioure in which Van Gogh's fabric of closely knit tree branches now opens out into fans, and a Matisse done the same year and place, in which the whole textural fabric, still out of Van Gogh, is freer, airier, altogether more energetic.

Why did the movement, as a movement, come to an end? One reason was the big Cézanne exhibition in Paris in 1906. It led to a general re-examination of the roles of volumes and masses in painting, as opposed to the then current preoccupation with color and surface.

This, plus the new excitement over African primitive sculpture engendered in Picasso and others by the discovery of such pieces in the ethnographical museums of Paris, led, then, to cubism. Picasso now became the most generative painter in Paris. In the meantime Matisse himself had begun to move away from fauvism, abandoning color for its own sake although never losing its intensity. Now he worked for larger, flatter, more integrated compositions. In them are great linear tension (used, paradoxically, to express an almost classic clarity and serenity as in the great "Music," in the Museum of Modern Art's own collection) and, at the same time, richer and more complex decorative treatment (as in the handsome "Blue Nude" from the Baltimore Museum of Art).

By 1908 fauvism was finished. It was, as are all great phases of art, a bridge to new areas of exploration. Some artists kept backing and filling as they crossed over it. Perhaps Matisse himself can be seen as the bridge they all traversed. As Van Gogh and Cézanne had served in their time, so would Picasso serve in his. Each man may be viewed as a force so strong that all other artists had to face it, even if some eventually decided to turn aside.

The Museum of Modern Art must be commended for presenting this show, consisting of 100 paintings and a few related drawings and sculptures, the majority of them coming from European and out-of-New York collections. John Elderfield, an art historian who formerly taught at the University of Leeds, England, and was recently appointed the museum's curator of painting and sculpture, did a fine job assembling the pictures and writing a catalogue that should not have been so generously excerpted for the exhibition walls. There is, after all, no getting lost while crossing a bridge. Sign posts were unnecessary.



Derain's "Charing Cross Bridge, London," in the Museum of Modern Art show.

THE ART MARKET

Silver Revives With Lucan's Help

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 2 (IHT).—The depression is over on the silver market. It hit—particularly quality pieces of the 19th century—in late 1973 and was still making itself felt last fall.

But prices at Christie's Wednesday rose to such heights that there was no doubt about the end of the slump.

The sale was helped to an extent by an unusual kind of publicity or notoriety: The first 33 lots in the auction were, as the catalogue put it, "the property of the 7th Earl of Lucan, sold by the order of the trustee in bankruptcy." Lord Lucan disappeared in November, 1974, after his children's nursemaid was found murdered in his home where she, his children and estranged wife lived. The proceeds of the sale will go toward paying his gambling debts of £48,000.—the silver fetched almost £31,000.

Cameras Clicking

Thus, the auction started with cameras clicking, TV cameras whirring and floodlights focusing on a U-shaped table arrangement at the center of the room. Most Lucan pieces of any significance were up by 50 to 100 per cent on presale estimates.

A charming pair of Victorian waiters—low circular dishes on three squat legs with elaborate ornamentation along the rim, by Mortimer and Hunt, 1839—would have attracted little notice last year. They quickly went up to £380 against an original estimate of £180 to £250. Two large sauceboats, made in 1839 and 1836, one by Mortimer and Hunt, the other by Paul Storr, the leading silver maker of that period, fetched £1,060.

The most spectacular piece from Lord Lucan's collection was a large William IV nine-light candelabrum centerpiece. The central pillar-shaped stem is flanked at the base by three officers of the 17th Lancers of which the third Earl of Lucan was the lieutenant-colonel. Crowning the nozzle, a skull and crossbones with a banner chased "Or Glory" offers a macabre illustration of the regimental badge and motto. Nothing could be less commercial in the traditional sense: It surprised everyone by fetching £5,500.

This start boosted the 19th-century section of the sale and resulted in wildly expensive prices for silver-gilt. The most expensive pieces were those that were most typical of the aesthetic trends of their period. A large Victorian "presentation" shield, a purely ornamental piece decorated with a battle scene of Roman times, went up to £3,100, far above Christie's upper estimate of £1,200. Signed J.S. Hunt, 1843, and measuring 75 centimeters, it has all the pomp of its period combined with technical skill.

Roman Vase

The most interesting pieces were a set of four "Warwick vases," intended as wine coolers. They were made in 1819 by Philip Rundell after the huge white marble Roman vase brought back from Italy in 1774 by the Earl of Warwick. The baroque vase, with twisted handles and human masks in high relief carved on the walls, was very much in tune with 19th-century tastes and was reproduced in England in nearly all media. There is a life-sized bronze replica at Windsor Castle, and Staffordshire potters even used it as a model for teapots. The silver-gilt specimens are among the finest examples.

The set, weighing 766 ounces, was bought for £7,500 by Partridge, the London fine art dealers. It was followed by a tankard, superbly chased with equestrian battle scenes by William Pitts, 1817, knocked down at £3,400, again a huge price.

Finally there came the masterpiece of 19th-century silver-gilt in that sale—a 12-light candelabrum, 103 centimeters high, made in 1816 by Paul Storr from a design by John Flaxman. The stem is formed as a group: Mercury bringing down the infant Bacchus to the three nymphs of Neisse, with a monumental quality worthy of late Renaissance German bronze makers. The 867-ounce piece brought £15,000, which was the upper estimate put on it by Christie's.

18th Century

In this context, some of the 18th-century pieces did not sell quite as well, although they too were generally above the presale estimates. One major piece appeared as the last lot in the sale. This is a George II soup tureen made by John Edwards in 1737. According to John Cooper, associate keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who is a connoisseur of English silver, this is one of the earliest English rococo pieces in the naturalistic style adopted under French influence. The closest piece to the tureen sold Wednesday is in the Campbell Museum, Camden, N.J., whose collection was exhibited in London in 1973. But the museum object is 10 years later and lacks the restraint and balance of the piece sold at Christie's.

The tureen was bought by a English fine art dealer for his private collection. At £15,000 it was more than Christie's estimate but still inexpensive considering its rarity and perfection. Had it been a French piece of comparable rarity, it would have made about four times that figure. Only the persistent prejudice against English silver which is still widespread in Britain accounts for such comparatively moderate figures.



George II soup tureen by John Edwards from the Lucan collection. It sold for £16,000 at Christie's.

Around the Paris and London Galleries

Paris

dré François, Galerie Delpire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to April 30.

André François is widely known a humorist and while humor never absent from the paintgs, drawings and objects in this hibition, there is also much re: great charm, a sense of the anty of insignificant objects a rtain magic of inventiveness. d the best pieces have a cern quality of primitive art with-t ever aping a "primitive" style.

* * *

amorphoses, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to May 9.

An extensive show sprinkled e Easter eggs through the perment display cases of the mum and devoted to games artists y with perspective. One of the st famous of anamorphoses is be seen in the foreground of lbein's "Ambassadors" (reproced in color at the entrance of exhibition). It looks like a ious, elongated object when wed from the front, but when stand with your eye next to frame, the distorted effect of rspective causes a skull to appear. Other anamorphoses make of cylindrical or conical mirs to reflect an otherwise totaldistorted image. The coy Chise used this technique for erotic ntings, some of which are to be n here. The anamorphosis is echnical prowess, a curiosity l a game. It does not, in itself, hold any artistic significance, as a lesson in the tricks and sions of perspective, it is rather riguing.

* * *

pelle, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue Téhéran and 26 Rue Treillard, Paris 8, to April 30.

aintings, sculptures, pastels l prints compose this show by French-Canadian Jean-Paul Riopelle. Some handsome pieces, including a very large diptych done in the artist's habitual gestural manner, a broad mixture of colors being applied with a knife. This particular work is rich, flamboyant and suggests a somberly radiating depth. The sculptures are rough textured and stand upright like abstract totems.

* * *

100 French Drawings from the Fitzwilliam Museum, Galerie Heim, 15 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to April 30.

A rich and handsome collection of French drawings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries including a Callot, some Watteaus, and works by Daumier, Degas, Delacroix, Ingres, Pissarro and often charming lesser lights. The entrance charge of 10 francs is for the benefit of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Association.

* * *

Lucien Mathelin, Galerie de la Passerelle Saint-Louis, 3 Rue Jean du Bellay, Paris 4, to April 22.

Some years ago Mathelin presented an amusing, gently anarchistic exhibition that derided militarism, police power and real estate speculation in neatly painted cartoons. The present show is devoted to deflating or parodying the classics of art—a more hazardous undertaking. The iron law of pastiche is that you must write, or paint at least as well as the artist you are imitating. Mathelin is competent in his own way, but he is obviously no Vermeer. Of course it can be argued that this is not pastiche but the parody of an idea. Vermeer's seamstress is shown sitting behind a modern sewing-machine. A Steinberg might have done it as a very spare drawing, but the heavy artillery of craft that is brought in here makes the whimsy pretty heavy. Mathelin's point is of course that art is surrounded with uncomprehending, asinine respect. That great paintings are made into meaningless clichés, into cultural fetiches. But the fault is not Goya's or Manet's. It is in the motivation of the viewer and the brilliant and sometimes destructive museographic technique of the recent decades which apes the consumer society that can turn anything into money and can, in its own line, turn anything into art.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Brian Yale, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Square, London, W8, to April 14.

Yale's first one-man show a decade ago revealed as a careful structural figurationist, making seemingly simple "cut-out" sculptures and blueprint-type drawings. In this show of recent oils, he is still occupied with the human figure, but now in the much more traditional ambiance of the seashore—distant, indistinct groups paddling, fishing, or just gazing at the sky. There is also an excellent small group of watercolor landscapes in the classical English tradition.

* * *

John Verney, New Grafton Gallery, 1a Grafton St., London, W1, to April 21.

Sir John Verney, sometime historian, architect and film director, and currently author, book illustrator, painter and decorator of furniture, has long amused the world with his delightful visual jokes. The new show of recent painting is the most entertaining to date—the three graces wearing Victorian straw hats and parading on the vicarage lawn; the Dutch doll and china cow in a beautifully painted and detailed English landscape; a table painted with the rape of the Sabines; and the superb standing wardrobe with Susannah in her Victorian hipbath on the village green at the front, and the elders lurking in the shrubbery on the sides of the furniture.

* * *

Roy Shifrin, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to April 23.

Roy Shifrin, an American, has since 1964 lived in Europe. His new show, the best of the four one man he has had in London, is entitled "Flyers and Dreamers" and includes maquettes for the "Astronaut-Column" recently erected on Staten Island, and the large "Icarus" due to be set up in Manhattan this summer. All the bronzes in this exhibition emphasize the aspirant and poetic aspects of human involvement in flight.

* * *

Daphne Allison, Asset Gallery at Harvey & Nichols, Knightsbridge, London, SW1, to April 24.

Daphne Allison's last one-man show in London was more than seven years ago. In the interim, she has broadened her vision, and extended her ideas into a much wider range of media. Her oils are still executed in the old master way of glaze upon glaze; but her modified pointillist researches into the play of light on landscape and townscape now have a much more mellow feeling about them than formerly; while her graphics (an innovation for her) translate the same feeling for light play into lithographs and wood-block prints of extreme subtlety.

* * *

Andrew Hewkin/Clifford Rainey, Piccadilly Gallery, 16a Cork St., London, W1, to April 30.

Hewkin is chiefly a painter and Rainey chiefly a sculptor/draftsman whose works complement one another. Both are technical perfectionists, and both take a witty, astringent but slightly decadent view of the cosmopolitan world in which they circulate—summed up in the title of one of Hewkin's large paintings, "Against Nature, All of These Luxuries Seem So Essential."

* * *

Keith Murray, Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London, E2, to May 16.

Keith Murray, a New Zealand-born architect, dominated glass and ceramic design in England between the two world wars. In conjunction with the Victoria and Albert Museum, which will later send the exhibition on tour, the Geffrye Museum now holds the first large retrospective of Murray's designs. It includes a number of commercial wares of the 1930s which are fast becoming collectors' items.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

LONDON THEATER

The Fast and Funny 'Merry Wives'

By John Walker

ONDON, April 2 (IHT).—Terry Hands's version of Shakere's "The Merry Wives of dsor" at the Aldwych Theatives up to the play's descripwhen its publication was t entered in the Stationers' ister 374 years ago as "an llent and pleasant conceited edy." And if the conceit, in sense of witty fancy, is often director's rather than the or's, it is no matter for sor-

he Royal Shakespeare Comy's production is something discovery—the revelation of an humor beneath the fat t of Falstaff's farcical adures.

adition has it that the play written to please Queen Elith I who perhaps preferred human comedy of Falstaff roed from heavy history. She ted Hal's fat friend following fleshy pleasures without inption. Shakespeare obliged a flattering comedy in which women easily manipulate vain and silly men.

sterity has judged it harshs a hack work of little merit, given the energetic business which Mr. Hands embels the action, it isn't at all d play but a fine and funny rtainment.

Broad Treatment

. Hands's treatment is d, as if the play were an Ald farce—"No Sex Please—e the Merry Wives of Windsor." The play's theme is the enduring one of a city slicker conned by simple-seeming country folk and its concern is with money as much as adultery as Falstaff attempts to make love to two wives in order to get his hands on their husbands' money.

The pervading feeling is one of great good humor, achieved by some judicious cutting of the sourer moments in the original as well as by the addition of some good jokes by Mr. Hands and his excellent cast, notably in the vaudeville knockabout exchanges between Trevor Peacock's pedantic Welsh schoolmaster and Geoffrey Hutchings's dim, adenoidal servant.

Occasionally the changes are a little anachronistic. Where Shakespeare's Mistress Page tells the audience her opinion of apparently demure wives by means of an obscure rustic proverb—"still swine eat all the draff"—Brenda Bruce now winks at us while uttering the Cole Porterish "It's the quiet ones who do it the most."

But if he has cut away the antique humor and played up the farce, Mr. Hands has also revealed a slim masterwork of construction and wit. At its best, the language has a wildly imaginative quality as in Falstaff's contemptuous dismissal of eggs as "pullet-sperm."

Deftness

There is deftness, too, in the way Falstaff is fooled not once but three times, with each practical joke topping the one before. And the final scene is brilliantly staged to foreshadow those images of harmony and reconciliation found in Shakespeare's last plays.

Here the play is lifted far above mechanical comedy as Falstaff, transformed into a mythic figure, wanders through an enchanted wood among fairies and hobgoblins. It is rich and strange, a magical and delightful moment of theater, spiced by Shakespeare's splendidly outrageous joke as two avaricious suitors get their comeuppance.

The acting has that precision that farce demands. Brenda Bruce and Barbara Leigh-Hunt as the two wives, unable to keep from laughter as Falstaff totters so eagerly into their web, add a dimension of benevolence to the play. Richard Moore makes something funny and touching of the role of jealous husband and Ken Wynne is funny as an impassioned Frenchman. There is, too, as there was in the "Henry" plays, Tim Wylton's definite Bardolph, grotesque and diseased, with a marvelously sepulchral voice.

As Falstaff, Brewster Mason is at his most avuncular and benign. Mr. Hands has cut some of the nastier insults Falstaff suffers from others but has wisely left those he utters about himself so that the mockery is self-mockery—the insight of a man with no illusions left but who yet cannot resist behaving foolishly. With this expansiveness, Falstaff—in Mr. Mason's finely judged performance—seems not a hugely silly rogue but the lord of misrule, the riotous presence who makes possible the play's happy ending even as it excludes him from any harmonious resolution.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 2

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47¼	37¾	AbbtLab	.88	18	162	46	45¾	45⅝—	⅛
51⅛	38	ACF In	2.60	6	6	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
10¼	8¼	AcmeCiv	.50	7	3	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
4½	3⅝	AdmDg	.04e	8	13	4	4	4	
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx	.91e		25	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
13½	7¾	Addressog		15	82	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜—	⅛
9⅜	7¼	AdvInv	.18e		24	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf	1.08	15	74	26¾	26½	26⅝—	⅛
4¼	4⅛	Aguirre	Co	97	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Ahmans	.20	7	28	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
6⅝	5¾	Aileen	Inc	22	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	
82⅜	68¾	AirPrd	.20b	19	106	78	77½	77¾+	⅜
20⅜	13	AirbnFrt	.60	15	4	18⅜	18½	18⅜	
26½	17¼	Aircinc	1	7	43	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
4	1⅜	AJ Industrls		7	96	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
25¾	18¾	Alcoa	1.20	37	58	23½	23	23—	⅛
13⅞	10¾	Ala Gas	1.28	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
108½	104⅜	AlaPw	pf 11		z210	108½	108½	108½+	⅜
101⅜	89	AlaP	pf9.44		z80	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜—	⅛
91½	77¼	AlaP	pf8.28		z30	86½	86½	86½+	⅛
17½	11¼	Alaskin	.15e	7	64	16¼	15¾	15¾—	⅛
19½	14	Albanyin	.60	6	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
8⅜	5⅞	AlbertoC	.36	23	4	7¼	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
23⅞	18½	Albertsn	.72	8	13	19	18⅝	18⅞	
28½	19⅜	AlcanAlu	.40	40	237	26½	25⅞	25⅞—	1
18½	14½	AlcoStd	.68	6	44	17¾	17½	17½	
28	21¾	AlconLb	.28	21	8	24⅜	24¼	24⅜+	⅛
9¼	6¾	Alexdr	.36e	6	92	7½	7½	7¾—	⅛
11⅜	7¼	AllecCp	.95e	13	7	10¼	10	10—	⅛
43¼	26½	AlgLud	1.80	8	26	39⅜	39	39	
20	16¼	AlgPw	1.60	7	267	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
15	9¾	AlienGrp	.50	12	72	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
46⅜	33½	AlldCh	1.80	16	145	41⅛	40¼	41	
12⅜	10	AlldMnt	.40	7	58	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
14	10⅜	AlldProd	.60		2	13	13	13	+⅛
59¼	45⅜	AlldStr	1.70	7	75	53½	51	51⅜—	1⅜
4½	2¼	Allid Supmkt			64	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal	.40	7	318	17	16⅞	17	+¼
9¼	6¾	AllrtAuf	.56	8	54	8¾	8¼	8¾+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Alphal Ind		10	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
51¾	38½	Alcoa	1.34	27	404	47⅝	46	46½—	1⅜
47½	33⅜	AmalSug	.3a	3	5	37¼	37	37¼+	⅛
56½	47	Amax	1.75	12	66	54¾	54	54 —	⅞
54⅞	53	Amax	pf8 3		31	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝—	⅛
17¼	11⅜	AMBAC	.80	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord	.32	8	78	8½	7⅞	8	
21¾	16¼	Amerce	1.20	7	4	19½	19¼	19¼	
37½	29½	Amrc	pf2.60		5	35	35	35 +	⅜
22⅛	16⅜	A Hess	.30b	6	282	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes	pf3.50		22	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
21¼	15½	AAirFrt	.48	9	21	17½	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
12⅜	8⅝	Am Airlin			208	10	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅞	11¾	A Baker	.80	4	4	14	14	14	
45½	38⅛	A Brnds	2.80	8	54	41	40½	40⅝—	⅛
39¾	19⅜	AmBdcst	.80	28	94	27¾	27¼	27¼	
12¼	9¾	AmBldM	.40	8	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
36½	30⅜	AmCan	2.20	8	88	35¼	35	35¼+	
23⅛	21	A Can	pf1.75		1	22½	22½	22½	
3	1⅛	AmCan	Mtg		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
28⅛	24⅛	A Cyan	1.50	9	252	26¾	26¼	26½—	⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am DishH			6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
27⅝	22⅜	ADSrtf	.64	77	34	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
7½	4¾	AmDusVt			4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
13⅝	12¼	ADul	pf.84e		4	13⅜	13½	13⅜+	
23¼	20¼	AmElPw	2	9	319	21¾	21½	21¾+	
15	10	AFamily	.28	8	25	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞	
6⅜	5	AmFin	Sys		68	4½	4	4	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy	pf		z200	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅜
24½	22⅜	AGIBd	1.56e		14	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv	1.32		11	17	16⅞	16⅞	
16⅜	13½	A Gwins	.60	8	37	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
26¼	22	A Gin	pf1.80		7	16¼	16¼	16¼	
17½	15	A Gins	pf.90		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
18½	13	AmHoist	.80	5	27	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp	.24	24	77	34⅝	34½	34⅝—	⅛
4⅜	2½	Am Invest			6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl	.12	9	66	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5½	A Medicorp		5	41	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors			512	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37⅜	32¼	A Nat'G	2.44	7	37	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝—	⅛
7¼	4	A Shio	1.40t	11	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅞	16¾	AmStand	1	10	82	26½	25⅝	26 —	⅜
76¾	54½	A Std	pf4.75		9	73½	73	73	
8¼	6⅜	AmSterll	.30	16	39	7	6⅞	7	
31½	26½	AmStrs	9.40	6	25	27⅝	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
58⅞	50⅜	AmT&T	3.80	14	1130	56⅝	56¼	56⅜+	⅛
61⅞	55	AmT&T	pf 4		65	59⅜	59⅜	59½+	⅛
48¼	40¼	ATT	pfB3.74		119	47	46¾	46¾	
47⅜	43¾	ATT	pfB3.64		19	46	45⅝	45⅝	
17¾	15¾	AWAIpf	1.43		2240	16	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
19¼	16¼	Ameron	1	6	28	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
10⅜	5⅞	AmesD	.10e	6	37	10⅜	10	10 —	⅛
24¾	19¼	Ametek	1	9	33	22⅜	22¼	22½+	⅛
24⅜	19	AMF In	1.24	12	68	20⅜	20⅛	20½—	⅜
19⅞	14⅜	Amfac Inc	1	4	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
23⅞	20	AMP Inc	.41	41	163	21	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
12	8½	Ampco	.40a	5	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
8½	4¾	Ampex	Corp	28	62	7⅜	7¼	7½—	⅛
31⅜	14¼	Amrep	Corp		15	29⅜	2¾	2¾—	⅛
44¾	36½	Amstar	2.40	6	26	40¾	40¼	40¾+	⅛
8	7¼	Amstr	pf.68		6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
41½	36⅜	Amsted	6	21	381	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
26¼	17⅝	Anacond	.60	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
30¾	22⅞	Anchrtl	1.20	9	25	29¾	29¼	29½+	⅛
42	35¼	AndCly	1.20	7	4	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
8¼	6	Angelica	.72	9	44	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10½	7¼	Anixter	.16	6	12	9⅛	8¾	9	
12⅞	10	AnsulCo	.53t	10	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅝—	⅛
15¾	10¼	Apache	.50	8	10	14⅜	14⅜	14¾+	⅛
3⅞	2	Apsco	Corp		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17⅜	13¾	APL	Corp	5	35	15¾	15¾	15¾	
84½	74¼	AplPw	pf8.10		z5400	83¾	83¾	83¾—	⅜
4⅜	2½	Applid	Mag	17	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	
60¼	47¾	ARA	Sv	19	65	56½	56	56 —	⅛
13¾	9¾	ArcatnN	.44	8	68	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
27¼	21½	ArchDan	.20	12	283	22¾	22½	22⅝—	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic	Entr	21	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅛	15¾	ArizPSv	1.36	6	79	16⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅛
110	103¾	AriPwf	10.20		z2220	108½	108	108	
3	2	ArkBest	.35c	1	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	21¾	ArkLGs	1.70	7	79	24⅞	24½	24½	
4¾	3⅝	Arlen	Rlty		3	4	4	4	
35½	26¾	Armco	1.40a	9	73	32¼	31¾	32⅛—	¼
32⅝	27	Arm	pf 2.10		18	31⅝	31½	31½—	⅜
32⅞	20¾	ArmsCk	.80	23	454	32⅛	32	32	
18⅝	15	ArmRu	.40e	8	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
17	12⅞	AroCorp	1	8	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
11½	9⅛	Arvin	.18e	18	68	14	13¾	14	
25⅜	23¼	ASA Ltd	.80		34	24¾	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
20	10⅛	Asarco	.60	22	173	18⅜	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
26⅝	19¾	AshOil	1.70	6	282	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
40	33¾	AsdDrG	1.40	12	92	38	37⅜	37⅜—	⅜
31⅜	22	AsdSep	1.40	8	16	28⅜	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Athlone	.60	5	21	10¾	13	13 —	⅜
4¼	1⅝	Atico	Mtg		12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	17⅝	AtlCyEl	1.54	8	13	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
98½	81	AtlRich	2.50	14	165	85⅞	85	85⅜+	⅛
49	42½	AtlRc	pf3.75		230	45	45	45	
146¾	137	AtlRch	pf 3		1	146¼	146¼	146¼+	⅛
65	54¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		66	58⅜	58	58¼—	⅛
5	⅛	Atlas	Corp	14	338	4⅞	4¾	4¾+	⅛
11¾	7⅞	ATO	Inc	24	6	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
65¾	54	AutData	.40	31	65	63¼	63	63½+	⅛
7¾	4⅛	Autmind	.20	6	84	5¾	5¾	5⅝—	⅛
11⅞	4½	Avco	Corp	4	924	12	11⅝	11⅞	
11⅜	9⅜	Avco	Co wt		169	11⅜	11⅜	11¾+	
6	4¾	AvcoCo	pf		2	6	6	6	
29⅛	23⅜	Averyint	.30	42	71	26½	26	26⅜+	⅛
13⅞	7½	Avis	Inc	7	53	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
20½	10⅛	Avnetinc	.50	9	271	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
46½	32¾	AvonPd	1.60	17	296	42¼	41¾	41¾—	⅛

B

29⅜	19¾	BabckWil	1	8	45	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
14⅝	4¼	Bache	.40a	6	239	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
18⅜	8⅝	Bakerin	.24	9	62	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
54	41	Bakrint	.40	18	262	42¾	42	42	
10⅝	8½	BaldDH	.60	6	4	10½	10½	10½	
25¾	18¾	Ball Cp	.70	7	32	22	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
17⅝	12⅞	BallyMf	.02e	11	8	15¾	15	15 —	⅛
24½	22½	BallGE	1.05	8	48	23¾	23	23	
2⅝	2⅛	BalPr	pfB4.50		z200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14½	10⅝	BamCa	1.15e	16	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
28⅜	24⅝	Bandag	.05e	18	42	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
8	4½	Bangr	Punt	4	34	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
16¾	12⅜	BankP	pf2		1	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
33	28⅛	BkofNY	2.60	6	27	27⅜	32¼	32¼+	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va	.88	6	16	15½	15½	15⅝—	⅛
28⅜	22⅝	BankTr	1	6	38	24¾	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
32⅞	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50		2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
30⅜	24½	BarbOil	1.60		12	23½	23	23⅜—	⅛
18	10½	BardCR	.22	14	85	15⅜	15	15 —	⅛
12⅝	7⅜	Basicinc	.60	6	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
31½	26½	Basic	pf2.50		z100	31	30½	30½—	1
25¾	23	BatesMf	.80	6	18	23⅞	23½	23½+	⅛
39¾	29	Bausch	.60	14	47	38⅜	38¼	38¼	
48¾	39	BaxtLab	.21	28	497	46⅛	45¾	46 +	⅛
20⅝	17⅞	BaySt6	1.88	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
28	17	Bearing	.40	12	6	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝—	⅛
25⅞	21½	BeatFds	.76	13	128	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
28⅜	23⅞	Beckmn	.28	17	37	25	25	25 —	⅛
42⅜	35½	BectDick	.50	19	37	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
22⅛	14	BeechA	.75b	8	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
12⅝	10⅞	Beker	.28	4	94	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
19⅜	13⅜	BelcoPt	.40a	6	12	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
20⅛	15¾	Belden	1.20	9	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅞	7	BeldHe	.30b	10	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	
25½	15	BellHow	.84		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
14⅝	13⅜	BemisCo	1b	13	2	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
61¾	44	Bendix	2.28	24	33	58⅛	58	58	
92	46	Bendix	pf 3		3	89	89	89 ÷	3
23⅜	17⅝	BenfCp	1.25	7	50	22⅜	22¾	22¾	
52½	45	Benef	pf4.50		z60	50	50	50	
38¾	29½	Benef	pf4.30		3	35½	34½	35½+	1
28½	25⅞	Bntl	pf 2.50		220	27	27	27 —	⅜
4¼	1¾	BonRid	Mtg		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Benguet	B	7	71	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Berkey	Pho		15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
39⅝	16⅝	Best	Prod	16	77	37	35¾	36½+	⅜
48	33	BethSt	2	7	222	41¾	41	41	
51	38	BteThr	.52b	20	194	49⅝	48	48	
28¾	23¾	BlackDr	.48	28	149	24	23½	23½—	⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn	.32	10	50	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau	1b	6	19	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
20⅛	15⅜	BlockHR	.80	10	77	16⅜	16	16⅜	
48⅛	30½	BlueBell	1	9	37	44½	43½	43½—	1
6⅞	2⅜	Bobbie	Brks		26	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
29½	24¾	Boeing		8	161	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
28⅝	23½	BoiseCas	.65	13	85	28¾	28¼	28¾+	⅛
29⅜	25	Borden	1.30	9	73	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅛	19⅞	BorWar	1.35	12	167	28¾	28¼	28½+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Bormans		6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	22⅝	BosEd	2.44	10	85	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
71¼	61⅛	BosE	pf8.86		2230	69	69	69	
14⅝	8¾	Bralft	.20	12	164	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
53⅛	44⅛	BrigasS	1.40	19	11	51¾	51¾	51¾+	⅛
79	65¼	BristMy	1.80	17	49	74	73⅝	73⅝	
48¼	43⅜	BristM	pf 2		2	47	47	47	
12⅛	11	BrlPet	.25c	17	52	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
35⅜	25¾	BrkwGl	1.20	8	12	30⅛	29⅝	30 —	⅛
18¼	6⅛	BklyUG	1.72	8	34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
13⅜	11⅛	BrownCo	.30	5	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
26	16⅜	BwnGp	1.20	14	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
8⅛	5¾	BwnShrp	.20		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8⅝	5¾	BrwnFer	.23	20	51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	11	Brunswk	.44	11	98	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19	11	BrushW	.50	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg	.30e		5	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
27½	18	BucyEr	.56	16	269	25	24½	24½—	⅛
16⅝	9⅞	BuddCo	.88	9	34	14⅞	14½	14½+	⅛
6	5	BudCo	pf.46		4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6⅜	4⅝	Budgfnd	.24f	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26½	20½	BuffFo	1.20a	7	2	24½	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
8½	6	Bulova	.85a		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
21⅜	16⅝	BunkHill	1.86		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
7¾	4⅝	Bunk	Ramo		25	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
16¼	11¼	Bunkr	pf1.50		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34	27⅛	BurlInd	1.20	16	115	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛—	⅛
40⅝	31½	BurlNo	.30c	9	284	36⅛	36	36¼—	⅛
7¼	6½	BurlNo	pf.55		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26⅝	24½	Burndy	.88	13	4	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
108	83⅛	Burrghs	.48	25	171	102	101¼	101½—	⅛

C

27⅛	18⅝	Cabot Cp	.92		81	23¼	22⅞	23	
5⅜	2¼	Cadence	Ind		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars	Wrl	7	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
6⅜	3	Cal	Financl	9	68	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
17⅛	15¼	CalP Ut	1.52	9	8	16⅜	16½	16½+	⅛
15¾	14⅝	Callahn	.48r	18	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2¼	1¼	Camm	Brn		18	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
27½	18⅛	CampRL	.60	16	16	23½	22⅞	23 —	⅛
35⅝	31¾	CamSp	1.36	11	29	34	33⅝	33⅞—	
99	48¾	CanSoRy	3a	13	z2180	83½	80⅞	80½—	1
17⅝	13	CdnPac	.86e	7	27	16⅝	16¼	16½	
52⅜	42¼	CapCits	.28	15	42	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
24⅝	19¾	CapHold	.40	11	227	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
2	⅞	Capit	Mtg		9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
65⅞	48½	Carbor	1.76	9	5	63¼	63	63 —	⅛
4½	2½	Carling	OKe		11	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14⅝	10¾	Carlisle	.88	13	11	13⅝	13⅛	13½+	⅛
7	5¼	CarrFrg	.20		8	6	6	6	
27⅛	19⅝	CarrPw	1.60	8	95	21⅝	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
29⅜	26¾	CarrP	pf2.67		13	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
33¼	21½	CarTec	1.60	8	41	33⅛	33¼	33¼+	⅛
18¾	11¼	CarrCp	.52	43	49	17½	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
16⅜	12½	CarrGn	.58e		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25¼	22	CartHaw	.98	14	52	23⅜	22¾	23⅜—	⅛
42¾	28	CartHw	pf 2		2	39½	39½	39½—	1
8⅜	6½	CartWall	.40	17	75	9	7¾	8 +	⅛
11	8⅜	CascNGs	.92	6	45	9⅜	9¼	9¼+	⅛
17⅜	15¼	CasICk	.80b	7	76	16⅜	16	16⅛+	⅛
91½	69¾	CaterpTra	2	12	175	83¼	82½	83	
58	46¾	CBS	1.66	12	77	52⅝	52½	52⅝—	⅜
3¼	1¾	CCI	Corp		16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅜	15¼	Ceco Co	1.15	7	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
59	42⅜	Celanese	2.88	16	57	52¾	52	52 —	
52	46¼	Celn	pfA4.50		1	48½	48½	48½	
14	7⅜	Centex	.12	29	43	13¼	13	13 —	
19	17½	CenHud	1.72	7	10	19¼	19	19¼+	
18⅝	14	CenIllLt	1.68	10	21	16¾	16½	16½+	
51¾	45	CnILt	pf4.58		z60	50⅝	50	50⅝+	
31½	27½	CnILt	pf2.87		z300	28½	28½	28½—	
29¼	26	CnILt	pf2.62		z2020	26½	26¼	26¼—	
14⅜	12⅜	CenIlPS	1.20	8	76	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	
22⅜	18⅜	CenLaE	1.28	7	33	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	
15⅞	14	CenMPw	1.34	7	24	14¾	14¾	14¾+	
18⅛	14¼	CenSoW	1.28	9	264	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
18	14½	CenSoya	.60	8	43	15⅝	14⅞	15 —	
23⅛	19¼	CenTel	1.36	9	36	21½	21½	21½—	
24⅛	19⅛	CenDat	.10e	17	265	20⅜	20½	20½+	
22	15	Cert-Teed	.65	16	17	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
22⅝	21¼	CessnaAir	1	11	177	26	25⅝	25⅝—	
21⅝	18	Champlnt	1	13	283	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	
20⅜	18⅜	Chml	pf1.28		58	22⅝	22¾	22 —	
13⅜	11⅜	ChamSp	.64	10	488	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
5⅛	3⅜	CharCo	.66e	3	81	4⅛	4	4	
25⅞	21⅝	Chartr	NY 2	5	22	25½	25½	25½—	
8½	7	ChaseFd	.60		22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32½

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 3-4, 1976

...pport Fails ... Halt Slide ... Sterling

...h Reserves Fell ... 1.1 Billion

...ON, April 2 (AP-DJ).— ...und fell more than one ...ainst the dollar again to- ...d lost ground generally ... other major currencies. ...a tough policy dilemma ... government as budget day ...hes next week.

... the Bank of England's ... exchange holdings down ...d $1.1 billion in March. ...rnment must soon decide ... to possibly sacrifice do- ...economic and political ...rations by raising interest ... defend the exchange rate. ...pound, buffeted by wide- ...selling pressure stemming ...om falling confidence in ... than from any single ... consideration, ended the ...$1.8695, down from $1.8835 ...terday. The decline over ...st two days totaled 4.64 ...nd 16.68 cents since the ...last year.

Reserves Tumble

...ggering drop in British ... to $5.91 billion at the ...March from $7.02 billion ...h earlier indicated how ...nal direct market inter- ...has been in maintaining ...lue of sterling. Dealer ...es of Bank of England in- ...ion today ranged from ...lion to in excess of $100 ... but even these substan- ...ns were relatively insig- ... when matched against ... pressure.

... was speculation that ... soon may be in the mar- ... another international loan- ... March currency outflow ... exhausted the country's ...llion borrowing from the ...tional Monetary Fund in ...y.

... decision on whether to ...terest rates is a particu- ...ough one: while it would ...omed by foreign holders of ..., it would be viewed with ...y union leaders who fear ... toward tighter money ...lead to more unemploy-

...overnment Dilemma

... executives are under in- ...g pressure from rank and ...orkers dissatisfied with ... aspects of Britain's cur- ...ge restraint program. They ...dicated that their willing- ...go along with the govern- ...n drafting new curbs to ... the £6-pound-per-week ...xpiring this summer is in ...spendent upon further de- ...n the level of unemploy-

... of the government's ...a is that the second round ... controls is also threaten- ...he decline of sterling. The ... so far this year has not ...own up in higher retail ... but economists agree it's ... matter of time. Britain ... about half of its food, ...ance, and an increase in ... prices could increase dis- ...tion with the current ...ons on pay increases.

...conomist at a large com- ... bank estimated that one ...harp drop by the pound ...g it to the $1.85 or $1.84- ... a matter of days—would ...e the government that the ...of England's minimum ... rate should be raised. He ... increase of as little as ...point might be enough to ...be current crisis of con- ...in the pound that exists

... analysts suggested that ...ment of British Leyland's ... disputes might be even ...onducive to confidence. The ...ontrolled automaker, which ...e third of five separate ... settled today, still faces ...ale production bottlenecks ...sult of the remaining two.

Economic Analysis

Healey to Offer Budget Stimulus

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey is expected next Tuesday to apply some modest stimulus to the economy in presenting his fiscal 1976-77 budget, financial analysts said today.

They anticipate a net injection of between £500 million and £1 billion into the economy, chiefly arising out of personal tax cuts and encouragement to industrial investments.

Financial analysts believe that an injection of more than £1 billion at this stage would be viewed as too stimulative. It would initially depress an already sensitive sterling foreign exchange and result in a decline in government bond prices, they said.

Tough Task

Mr. Healey has already stated that the budget has proved to be one of the most difficult to put together in the present labor administration.

Analysts pointed out it had to be designed to provide a platform for the successful implementation of Phase-2 of the incomes policy, essential to a continuing reduction in inflation to levels below 10 per cent later this year. It also had to be more finely balanced than usual between domestic and external considerations with sterling's sharp declines a major factor.

The budget will be presented against the background of a leadership struggle within the Labor party, following the announced intention of Prime Minister Harold Wilson to resign when a new leader is elected.

Party Problems

The new leader will emerge on Monday after the results of the latest poll among Labor members of Parliament.

The analysts also pointed out that the Labor party has been riven by an internal debate over the government's avowed intention to hold a tight rein on public expenditure and are worried that this intention might be modified by Michael Foot, should he emerge as the new leader.

However, Mr. Wilson has stated that the government will continue its anti-inflation policies whoever emerges as his successor.

Mr. Healey's budget speech is expected to be frank and to lay emphasis on further reducing the rate of inflation.

The financial analysts pointed out he will note that the economy has bottomed out and is now poised for sustainable moderate growth. Unemployment in March showed its first drop in two years, unfilled vacancies continue to rise, wholesale and retail price rises are moderate although still high relative to Britain's competitors, business confidence is on the upturn and exports are rising sharply.

But real earnings continue to decline, money supply (M-1) is expanding at an annual rate of over 20 per cent (less than the inflation rate), and evidence is emerging from the spate of strikes at British Leyland over such issues as wage parity that the incomes policy is under strain after a period of marked success and may have to be made more flexible.

In these circumstances, Mr. Healey is expected to adjust personal taxation levels, either through reducing the standard rate or increasing personal allowances, to provide a fairly immediate offset to the erosion in real earnings that has already taken place.

Toshiba Lost 5 Billion Yen

TOKYO, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) reported today it lost 5.148 billion yen (about $17.2 million) on a consolidated basis in the half year ended Sept. 30, against a profit of 6.441 billion yen, or a 3.30 yen per share profit, a year earlier.

It was the first time since 1962, when Toshiba introduced consolidated earnings reports, that its consolidated balance showed a deficit.

Toshiba's consolidated sales totaled 653.74 billion yen in the September half, up from 627.72 billion yen a year earlier.

Officials said the deficit of Toshiba Tungaloy and Toshiba Machinery—hurt by the drop in capital spending by Japanese industry—contributed to the consolidated deficit. The consolidated report covers financial statements of 38 firms.

An increase in debt serving costs and higher labor costs also contributed to the large deficit, the electrical equipment and electronics firm reported.

Toshiba said consolidated results for the second half of the fiscal year will also show a net loss, as business did not improve sufficiently.

The company added it hopes to report a net profit for the 1976 fiscal year, which began yesterday.

Seized Ships Freed

NEW YORK, April 2 (Reuters).—Maritime Fruit Carriers said today that two of its ships have been freed following their arrest for overdue debts on mortages held by the Danish ship fund. The debt service on the mortgages has been postponed until Aug. 31.

Argentina Seeks Delay on Debts

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Officials of the new military government have met with foreign bankers to request a postponement of 180 days for loan repayments falling due before Sept. 24.

A banking source said that the initial reaction of the bankers was favorable, but that the decisions on whether to roll over the loans must be made by their home offices.

Argentina's liquid foreign reserves are estimated at less than $127 million. The country's total foreign debt is estimated at more than $10 billion, and more than $1 billion in repayments are due before May.

Spanish Living Costs

MADRID, April 2 (AP).—The cost of living in Spain went up a 2.27 per cent in the two first months of this year, the national institute of statistics said today.

Money Supply In U.S. Falls In Last Week

Analysts Surprised By Sharp Decline

NEW YORK, April 2 (Reuters).—The sharp decline in the U.S. money supply reported by the Federal Reserve is expected to restore confidence in the credit markets as no central bank tightening action appears to be needed at this time, money market analysts said today.

In its weekly banking report, the Fed late yesterday reported that money supply (M-1) fell a large $1.3 billion to $297.4 billion during the week ended March 24, while the more broadly based M-2 fell $600 million to $681.2 billion.

Both figures, the analysts said, were unexpected.

M-1 is the total of private demand deposits plus currency in circulation. M-2 consists of currency plus all private deposits except those large ones represented by certificates.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged $298.1 billion, a 4.6-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago. M-2 averaged $680.9 billion, four weeks, up 10.8 per cent.

The analysts said the data indicates the economic recovery is still moderate enough to enable the Fed to maintain its current accommodative policy. Before the data was published, money-market operators had been concerned that the Fed would tighten its policy and push short-term interest rates up.

Gains Easy to Achieve In Wall St. 1st Quarter

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ).—From the looks of it, making money in the stock market in the quarter that ended Wednesday should have been easy.

While it was happening, the market's advance had the feel of unusual breadth, encompassing many long-neglected stocks. That sense of the market is borne out in a computerized view of what happened. The quarter's price activity, profiled in a breakdown provided by Interactive Data Corp., shows 1,436 stocks recorded price changes on the New York Stock Exchange, but only 95 were below their 1975 closing prices on March 31; the rest were up, some as much as 100 to 200 per cent. The gains on the American Stock Exchange were even more lopsided. Only 33 Amex stocks dropped in price; 1,013 advanced and the gains ranged as high as 372 per cent.

In terms of total value—a stock's price change applied to all of the company's outstanding shares—there were large winners and modest losers. A 16.6-per-cent gain in the price of International Business Machines, for example, translated into a $5.65 billion jump in total value. IBM is the market's most highly valued company; on March 31, its stock was valued at $39.26 billion.

At the other extreme, the marketplace clipped $122 million from the total value of Texas Utilities, marking it down to $1.23 billion with a 9-per-cent drop in its stock price. And Atlantic Richfield, off only 2.8 per cent in price, was marked down $119 million in total value to $4.17 billion.

Low-priced stocks dominated the list of percentage gainers on the Big Board. Here are the top five in Interactive's listing:

	1975 Close	March 31	% Gain
Hazeltine	3 1/4	10 3/8	219
Lionel	1 3/8	3 3/4	173
Elec. Memories	1 1/8	3	167
Bache Group	4 3/4	11 3/4	147
Teledyne	21 1/2	50 3/4	136

Besides Bache, Merrill Lynch was another brokerage firm stock making the list of 20 biggest gainers—up 111 per cent to 30 5/8 from 14 1/2.

First-quarter losses in the Big Board list ran to as much as 20.4 per cent for Beech Creek Railroad, a Penn Central leased line. Others included Missouri Portland Cement, off 17 per cent; ASA, off 17 per cent; Albertson's, off 16 per cent; Northern Central Railway off 15.6 per cent and UAL, off 16.3 per cent.

A Late Rally Cuts Losses On Big Board

Burroughs to Launch New Computer System

NEW YORK, April 2 (IHT).—Prices drifted lower on the New York Stock Exchange for most of the day before staging a partial recovery in late trading.

Minutes before trading closed a spokesman for the teamster union, which represents some 450,000 truckers, announced that a tentative agreement had been reached in the two-day-old strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 5.91 at 2 p.m. and off 5.04 at 3 p.m., ended off 2.52 points to 991.58.

Volume totaled 17.22 million shares, compared with 17.91 million yesterday.

Western Airlines, one of the most active issues, rose 1 1/8 to 9 7/8.

Polaroid was off 1 7/8 to 34 3/8 and Kodak lost 3/4 at 118 5/8. Burroughs rose 3/8 to 102 5/8, Texas Instruments gained 3/8 to 124 3/8 and IBM was up 5 1/8 at 265 7/8.

Koehring was ahead 1 at 11 1/4. The company said Thursday it had completed its previously announced divestiture plan.

Burroughs, which had been down nearly a point in early trading, gained 3/8 to 102 5/8. It said it will introduce an "important" new series of small computer systems in Detroit.

In retreat were Kerr-McGee, down 1 to 70 1/8; Aluminum Co. of America, 1 7/8 to 46 1/8; Schlumberger, 1 3/8 to 76 5/8, and Reynolds Metals, 1 1/4 to 36 3/4.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gainers, 326 to 173. Turnover amounted to 73,681 contracts, up from 70,062 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading. The index rose 0.19 to 104.39.

The most active issue was Pan Ocean Oil, which jumped 3 1/4 to 18 1/4 after Marathon Energy Ltd. offered to purchase any and all its shares for cash at $18 each.

Options volume totaled 29,703 contracts compared with 31,406 contracts a day earlier.

In Chicago, commodity prices were mixed with soybeans falling and wheat and corn mostly advancing.

'Insider' Sales Mount as Prices Climb

By Richard Phalon

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—"Insiders"—corporate officers and directors—apparently stimulated by the rise in stock prices, have become heavy sellers, a study of trading figures released by the New York Stock Exchange shows.

Since the beginning of 1976, when stock prices began getting close to the highest level in three years, insiders in Big-Board-listed companies have sold at least 1.35 million shares of the corporations whose affairs they manage and bought only 594,124 shares. Much the same pattern is evident on the American Stock Exchange.

Analysts tend to regard such selling as a bearish sign. The selling has been particularly marked in an industry that is a major beneficiary of the bull market and whose insiders are presumably well attuned to the dynamics of the market—Wall Street's publicly owned brokerage firms.

The brokerage firms have benefited handsomely from a combination of record trading volume and rising prices—the key elements of the commission income that generates the bulk of their profit.

At least partly as a result of their enhanced earning power, most brokerage firm stock prices have climbed to the highest level in four years. Insiders at E.F. Hutton Group Inc., Merrill Lynch, Paine Webber Inc. and Reynolds Securities International Inc. have all capitalized on the trend.

A study of the NYSE weekly reports indicates that since the beginning of the year insiders have sold more than three times as much stock as they have bought.

Many of the purchases also appear to be a reflex action to the bull markets. Many are being made under opinions that have suddenly taken on a new value because of the big rise in prices.

Wall Streeters deny that the selling, particularly among the professionals who make their living directly out of the market, indicates a broad judgment that the bull market has come too far too fast.

They talk in general of the need to diversify their portfolios, or of the need for cash to handle other financial obligations.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI Says Sales Improving

A marked improvement in sales volume evident in the last quarter of 1975 has continued so far this year and Imperial Chemical Industries has "grounds for moderate optimism," says chairman Rowland Wright. Overseas sales and exports from Britain "have been running at distinctly higher levels compared with the same period last year," he notes. He says that forecasts for world chemical production indicate that output will rise about 11 per cent this year. "But our own assessment of U.K. chemical production suggests a very much lower level than this," he adds. The eventual outcome for the year will therefore be heavily dependent on our overseas performance, he says. Although the falling value of sterling is helping exports it is also adding to the group's bill for imported raw materials. "We must press for higher selling prices if we are to recover these higher costs," he says.

Marathon Bids for Pan Ocean

Marathon Oil's subsidiary Marathon Energy Ltd. is offering to purchase at $18 each all shares of Pan Ocean Oil, an oil and gas explorer. Marathon Energy now owns 3.36 million shares of Pan Ocean's 12.2 million shares and $15 million principal amount of Pan Ocean notes convertible into 1.88 million additional shares. If the notes were converted, Marathon would own about 36.5 per cent of Pan Ocean. Marathon says it bought the shares and notes for $18 per share or share equivalent from three Pan Ocean directors. The remaining Pan Ocean directors have indicated that they intend to tender their shares, but the Pan Ocean board is not making any recommendation on the offer to shareholders.

Union Minière Cuts Dividend

Union Minière plans to cut its 1975 net dividend to 700 Belgian francs (about $17.50) from 950 francs paid a year earlier. The company says that overall results for the year to Dec. 31, were unfavorable. The company reported net profit of 1.21 billion francs in 1974. Income from portfolio sales and dividends improved, but financial and capital investment returns suffered from falling interest rates and reduced volume, the company says.

A Ford Is a Ford Is a Ford

Henry Ford 2d, who is recovering from a heart ailment, expects another member of the Ford family to have a job somewhere at the top of the Ford Motor Co. if he should have to leave before normal retirement age. The Ford chairman, in a copyrighted interview in the Detroit News, says he has no plans to retire early. The Ford family owns 13 per cent of the equity and holds 40 per cent of the voting power of the company. Mr. Ford asserts that the company "has to be run as a public company regardless of how much ownership we have. But because of our huge investment we cannot abdicate our ownership position in any way, shape or form. I think the public really wants, after I go, to see somebody called Ford somewhere right at the top of the company, in some kind of position." His brothers, Benson and William Clay, are both vice presidents and members of the board but do not take an active role in management of the company.

...employment Rates Decline U.S. and West Germany

...HINGTON, April 2 (Reu- ...—The U.S. unemployment ...clined to 7.5 per cent in ... from 7.6 per cent the pre- ...month, the Labor Depart- ...eported today.

... number of persons out of ...fell by about 100,000 to ... over seven million while ...mber of persons holding ...se by 375,000 to a new high ... million.

... unemployment rate for ...men fell to 5.6 from 5.7 ...t while the rate for adult ... declined to 7.2 from 7.5 ...t.

...eenage unemployment rate ...down to 19.1 from 19.2 per ...while the rate for non- ...fell sharply to 13.5 from ...r cent.

... size of the labor force ...ed to grow during March, ... about 260,000 to 93.7 mil- ...ver the past year the labor ...as risen by 1.8 million per-

...ge weekly hours worked ... non-farm sector of the ...y declined to 36.2 from ... the manufacturing sector, ...hours worked fell to 40.2 ...14, while overtime increas- ...2 hours a week from 3.1 ... department reported that of the 172 industries it surveyed, 67.4 per cent reported an increase in employment in March, virtually unchanged from the 67.2 per cent which reported a similar increase in February.

The largest increase in employment occurred in manufacturing industries, which added 75,000 workers to their payroll. And most of that gain occurred in the durable-goods sector, with transportation equipment and electrical equipment accounting for much of the growth.

German Recovery

NUREMBERG, April 2 (Reuters).—Unemployment in West Germany fell in March to 5.2 per cent of the work force, compared with 5.9 per cent in February, the Federal Labor Office announced here today.

Josef Stingl, president of the office, said that "apart from the normal springtime revival, there are signs of a general economic recovery."

Unemployed workers last month numbered 1.19 million, a decline of 156,500. Unfilled vacancies rose by 31,800 to 239,900. The number of workers on short time, however, increased by 7,300 to 500,600.

J. LYONS AND COMPANY LIMITED
CONTINENTAL DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS
REPRESENTING
7% CONVERTIBLE CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE STOCK OF J. LYONS AND COMPANY LIMITED

On 25th March, 1976, it was announced by the board of directors of J. Lyons and Company Ltd. that it would be putting forward and recommending proposals to give the holders of "A" stock the right to vote at general meetings of the company and to issue to the voting shareholders, in order to compensate them for the dilution of their voting rights, one new ordinary share of £1 for every £10 nominal ordinary or proportional profit stock or every 10 "B" proportional profit shares held on 17th March, 1976, by means of a capitalisation out of share premium account.

Following the implementation of the proposals the "A" stock will be consolidated and become identical in all respects with the ordinary stock.

Having regard to the rights attached to the convertible preference stock the proposals require the consent of the undersigned as the registered holder of such stock. Since the stock is represented by Continental Depositary Receipts ("CDRs") which are outstanding among the public, holders of the CDRs should authorize such consent. For that purpose a meeting of CDR holders will be held at the offices of Kas Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, on Wednesday, the 28th of April, 1976, at 3 p.m. If this quorum is not present a second meeting will be held at 3 p.m. at the same address as stated above on Wednesday, the 5th of May, 1976. The quorum for this meeting is formed by the CDR holders in person or by proxy present at such meeting. CDR holders who want to attend the meetings should deposit their CDRs at the offices of the undersigned, Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, not later than Monday, the 26th of April, 1976.

Documents setting out full details of the proposals may be obtained in Amsterdam at the offices of Pierson, Heldring and Pierson N.V. and of the undersigned.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 5 April, 1976.

Ireland leads the way once more in the saving of the green. The hotels of Ireland now offer TELEPLAN...the economical way to call from a hotel to the U.S.A.

Teleplan

In Ireland, they're doing something about the problem, found in many countries, of unreasonable surcharges on calls to the U.S. made from the traveler's hotel. Irish hotels have agreed to add no more than 50 pence (about $1.00) to your hotel bill for placing a collect or telephone credit card call. There's no need to pay the hotel for the call itself, for it will appear later on your regular home or office telephone bill. For instance, a three-minute station credit card call from your room, nights and Sundays, will cost 50p on your hotel bill. Then you'll be billed only $4.05 plus tax when you get home from the trip. The same call placed collect would be 50p plus $7.20 and tax. If you prefer to charge the call to your hotel room, the added hotel charges will be somewhat higher and will vary with the length of your call.

Collect and telephone credit card service—a way of calling now and paying later.

And TELEPLAN—another adventure in green, from the Irish.

Bell System

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 2

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
31⅞	24¾	StaleyMfg 1	6	49	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
23⅜	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		11	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
40⅜	33¼	StBrand 1.14	14	185	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	¼
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .32	26	7	46¼	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
34⅝	29⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	549	33	32½	32¾—	¼
48	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	317	47	46⅝	46⅞+	¼
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	47	69⅝	67¼	67¼—	1⅜
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	25	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	36	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	7	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
29½	21	StanWk 1.84	13	20	29¾	29½	29⅝+	¼
9¼	6⅝	Stanray .60		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20¾	16⅝	Starrett 1	7	2	19	19	19 —	⅜
2¼	1⅞	StaMut Inv		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12	10⅝	StaMS 1.10e		24	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	9	123	92	91	91 —	3⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	11	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
21	16⅝	SterDrug .70	13	175	19⅞	18¾	18⅞—	½
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
16	12⅞	Sterndnt .40	8	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
26⅝	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	11	188	24¼	24	24 —	⅛
30½	23¾	StewWa 1.96	9	7	30	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
25⅝	18¼	StokVC 1.20	10	379	28¼	24½	25¼+	3⅜
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	20	58	58	58 +	¼
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	7	1	23½	23½	23½	
		StopShp n1	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	31	11¼	10⅞	11 —	¼
22⅜	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	36	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	⅛
15	10½	StridRite .80	8	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
48½	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	9	9	44½	44½	44½	
36	30½	StW pfA1.40		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	Suave Shoe	10	156	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
10	6⅛	SuCrest .30	5	124	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
22	11¼	Sun Chm .40		16	20¼	19¾	19⅞—	½
31⅛	25⅞	SunOil 1.12r	7	41	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	
35⅝	31¼	SunO pf2.25		59	34⅛	33¾	34⅛+	⅛
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	28	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
30¼	17	Sundstrd .80	9	11	28⅞	28¾	28⅞—	⅛
13⅛	9¾	SunshMg .36	16	22	11¾	11⅜	11⅜+	¾
31¼	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	17	31	30½	31	
203	159½	SuprOil 1.80	10	63	161½	159	159 —	2
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	24	98	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
40⅛	19	Superscpe	9	39	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		13	5	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
17¾	10⅜	Swank .68a	9	101	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
22⅜	16¼	Sybron .84	11	88	22¼	21¾	22⅛+	⅜
42½	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		1	40½	40½	40½+	½
7⅝	5⅝	Systron Don	13	31	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
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28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	24	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Talcott Nat		33	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		36	11⅛	11	11	
19	16	TampEl 1.04	9	66	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	16	191	43⅝	42¾	43 —	¾
21⅜	13½	Tandycrft	11	27	19⅝	19¾	19¾—	⅛
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20		9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
46⅛	18	Technicare	26	357	40	39¼	39⅝+	⅜
7	5	Technicolr	9	20	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	13	183	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
68½	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	10	59	58⅜	58⅜—	¼
18⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	9	14	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
53¾	22⅛	Teledyn .15t	8	58	50	49¼	49¼—	⅝
85¼	62	Teledyn pf6		6	81½	81½	81½—	1
11¼	5¾	Teleprmpt		117	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	14	118	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	167	28¼	28	28¼	
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	104	103⅛	103½—	½
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	86	16⅛	15⅞	16	
31⅝	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		30	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
27⅛	23⅜	Texaco 2	8	803	26⅝	24⅞	25⅞	
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	6	37¼	37¼	37¼+	⅛
34⅞	28⅜	TexETr 1.85	7	498	30⅝	30	30 —	¼
29⅞	27¾	TxET pf2.87		10	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	14	33	32⅞	33	
35⅝	28	Texagulf 1.20	10	69	35⅞	35¼	35⅝—	⅛
14¾	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	8	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
125½	93⅛	Texinst 1	45	189	123¾	122½	122¾—	1¼
8¼	5¾	Texas Intl	8	82	7¼	7	7¼	
18⅜	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	160	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22¼	17⅞	TexUtil 1.32	10	356	19⅝	19	19⅝	
9⅝	7	Texfi Ind		14	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
28½	20⅛	Textron 1.10	11	158	28	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
33⅜	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	32¼	32⅛	32⅛—	¼
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		15	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
18⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	7	105	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	19	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	
13½	7⅛	ThomIn .40b	18	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
13⅞	7⅝	ThomJW .50	10	18	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	13	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	TiCorp 1	21	99	14½	14¼	14¼	
34⅛	28½	TidwatM .80	6	2	34¼	34	34 +	¼
19½	13¾	Tigerint .40	11	69	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
69½	61⅞	TimeInc 2	14	33	65⅝	65	65 —	½
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	13	96	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
53¾	36⅝	Timkn 2.26a	9	18	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	⅜
13⅜	9½	Tish Rlty		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	½
14	7¾	Todd Shipyd		4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
25¼	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	x36	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	9	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	22	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
27⅞	19½	TraneCo .96	9	75	25½	25⅛	25½	
35⅜	29¼	TranUn 1.60	19	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
16½	11⅝	TWApf 2		4	13¾	13¾	13¾—	¼
12¼	8¼	Transam .62	8	154	12	11¾	11¾—	¼
22⅞	21¼	TranInc 1.92		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
11⅞	8½	Transco .80	6	164	11½	11¼	11⅜	
10⅛	8	Tra45	13	129	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	½
10½	6⅝	TranOhF .20	6	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
26⅝	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	49	24½	24⅜	24½+	⅛
24¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	231	31⅝	31⅜	31½	
40	32¼	Travelr pf2		1	37	37	37 —	½
11⅞	6⅞	TRE Corp		18	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
21¾	18½	TriCon 1.52e		69	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		4	11¼	11	11 —	⅜
37½	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	5	15	34¾	34½	34½	
38½	25	Tropican .20	18	16	27⅝	27	27 —	¼
36¼	26¾	TRW In 1.20	12	77	33¾	33⅜	33½—	⅜
83	63⅞	TRW pf4.40		4	79	79	79	
13⅛	12	TucsonG .96	7	167	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅜
15	10⅝	TwenCen .50	5	81	11⅞	11½	11⅝—	⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLb .20e	11	39	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
38⅝	20⅝	TylerCp .80	7	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	
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29⅞	22	UALInc .60		306	24⅛	23⅝	23¾—	¼
29½	23¼	UAL pf.40		1	23½	23½	23½+	¼
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	5	24⅜	24½	24⅜+	¼
16⅞	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	8	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z100	28¼	28¼	28¼+	¼
14⅛	10⅝	UMCInd 1	10	68	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	UMET Tr		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	7⅛	Unarco .50	6	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	9	53	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
108⅝	70½	UCamp 2.40	15	149	87½	87⅛	87⅛—	½
76⅛	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	11	322	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛+	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Un Commerc		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	28	46	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
14⅞	12½	Un Elec 1.28	8	86	13¾	13½	13¾	
43	40	UnEl pf4		z30	44	44	44 +	1
28⅝	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		1	28	28	28 +	⅛
47⅝	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	7	34	45	44⅝	44⅝—	⅜
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		16	58	57⅝	57⅝—	⅜
87¼	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	87	85½	84½	84⅞—	⅜
15	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
2⅛	1⅝	Uniona Inc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10¾	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	11	75	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	14	98	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12	6⅞	UnBrnd pfA		15	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
9	7⅛	UnitCp .72e		72	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	¼
9⅝	5¾	U FinCal .20	6	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	39	18¾	18½	18⅝—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	114	83	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25½	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	13	23⅞	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Unitind .50	6	5	11½	11¼	11¼	
7½	4⅝	UnitInn .10	8	24	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅞	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	7	5	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛+	¼
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		33	15½	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
25⅞	15⅞	Un Nuclr	30	661	26⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅜	UnitPk Min		14	2⅛	2¼	2¼+	⅛
13¾	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	4	28	12⅞	12⅝	12½+	⅛
40⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	15	59	38¼	37⅞	37⅞—	⅜
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		34	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
24⅝	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	15	131	24⅛	23⅝	24 +	⅛
27¼	22⅛	USGy pf1.80		3	26	26	26	
9⅛	5⅛	US Hom .16	27	426	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅜
7⅛	3⅝	US Ind .20	31	262	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
12¼	6⅝	USLeasg .28	7	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
3⅝	2	US RltyInv		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	18	90	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛—	⅜
89	65	US St 2.80	8	180	79⅝	78⅜	79⅜—	⅜
22¼	19⅝	US Tobac 1	12	17	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅜
60⅛	46⅝	UnTech 2.30	8	76	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝+	¼
140	113½	UnTech pf 8		14	138⅜	137	138⅜+	1⅛
17	14⅛	UnITel 1.12	10	182	16¼	16	16⅛	
2⅛	1¼	UnITel wt		22	2	2	2 +	⅛
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		9	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		6	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	12	13	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	¼
15¾	12⅛	Univar Cp	6	28	12⅝	12	12¼—	¼
24½	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.12	7	19	21¾	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
13⅜	10	UOP		23	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛+	⅛
48½	39⅛	Upjohn .96	19	114	43	42⅛	42⅞+	1⅛
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .32	6	133	14⅛	14	14 —	¼
11⅞	9⅝	UslifeF .96a	11	16	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
29⅝	24⅛	USM stpl.20	9	36	29¼	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
57	46¾	UtahInt 1a	13	270	56½	55⅛	55⅛—	1⅛
31	27⅝	UtahPL 2.40	9	36	30¼	30	30¼+	⅛
31⅝	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
29⅞	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	18	27⅝	27½	27⅞—	⅛
		V						
18½	13⅞	Vallyind .80	4	95	17⅞	17	17 —	⅜
17¼	12	Varian .20	13	75	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅝
21⅝	15⅛	Veeder .80	22	4	20⅝	20¾	20⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3¾	Vendo Co		4	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7	4⅝	Venice .20	288	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		23	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	⅛
31	20⅛	Valco Offsh	7	15	23¾	23½	23⅝+	⅛
28⅜	23⅞	VF Cp 1.10	9	3	24⅛	24	24 +	¼
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Int	11	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	209	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z50	90	90	90	
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z80	53	53	53	
52	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z100	51	51	51 +	1
30¾	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		11	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	¼
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	21	145	8	7⅝	7½—	½
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	8	4	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅜
42¼	30¾	VulcMat 2	9	3	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	¼
		W						
48	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z100	45½	45¼	45¼—	¼
25⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	0	36	24	23⅝	23⅞+	½
54	39½	Wach pf2.20		4	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜+	⅜
5⅛	2¼	Wach Rlty		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16	12⅛	Walgreen 1	11	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33¾	28⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	10	100	31	31	31	
24⅞	18⅛	WallBus .60	10	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
19½	11½	WallMu .80a	8	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅝	WalMart .08	20	76	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅞	10¼	WangL .10	19	17	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
10⅛	8½	WardFd .47t	15	21	9⅝	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8¼	Warnaco .80		9	10⅞	10¼	10⅞—	⅛
25	17½	WrnCom .60	46	93	24⅝	24	24¼	
86½	63½	WrnC pf4.25		1	85	85	85 —	1
38½	30⅝	WarnerL .92	17	282	35⅝	35⅛	35½—	¼
30½	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	17	7	29	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	44	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	
15⅞	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	8	15⅛	15	15	
17⅝	12¼	WashSt 1	11	7	17½	17½	17½	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	5	21	20¾	21 +	¼
9⅛	6⅞	Waste Mgmt	9	23	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
35⅞	25	WatkinJ .32	13	5	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	17	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	19	19	19	
7	4	Wean Unit	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
18⅝	13⅞	Wea pf2.52k		5	17	16⅞	16⅞	
9	5½	Weathrd .40	11	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Webb Del E	13	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	43	25	10⅛	10	10	
22⅞	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	9	7	22¾	22⅝	22⅝+	¼
20⅝	15⅝	WellFgo .96	7	16	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
42	35	WstPtPep 2	10	14	42½	41⅝	41⅞—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	2874	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
23¼	17⅝	WnBnc 1.40	7	7	22½	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
15½	11⅝	WnNoA .20r	4	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	34	13	12⅞	12⅞—	…
18¼	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	8	17⅛	17	17 +	…
19⅞	15¾	WUnion 1.40	9	150	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+	…
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	49	49	49 +	⅛
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	8	527	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
47½	32⅛	Welvco 1.50	11	21	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞—	⅛
24⅜	16⅝	Waybrg 1.28	8	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	31	547	48⅛	48⅛	48½+	¼
65⅞	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		76	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛+	1
22⅛	18⅜	WheelFr .60	11	52	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
23⅞	16⅜	WheelPit St		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z10	57	57	57	
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	18	231	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞—	⅜
25½	18½	WhitCon .90	6	75	21	21	21	
36⅛	34⅜	WhitC pfC 3		10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6¼	White Mot		84	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	38	95	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		61	11⅝	11½	11½—	¼
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	13	22	6¼	6	6 —	¼
29	23⅝	WilimsCos 1	5	471	24⅞	24⅛	24½—	⅜
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .10e	9	32	7⅛	7	7	
41¾	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	14	97	39¼	38⅞	39¼—	¼
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		139	8	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
30	24⅞	WiscEl 1.92	10	85	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	21	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
28⅛	25⅝	WisG pf2.55		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	
17⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.52	9	33	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
18½	16	WiscPS 1.30	9	4	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
29½	20⅛	Witco 1.20	11	27	26⅛	26	26⅛—	½
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07a	13	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	13	Wometco .60	8	11	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
10⅜	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	34	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	6	36	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
27⅝	21⅜	Wolwth 1.20	8	216	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
39¼	32⅜	Wolw pf2.20		3	38	38	38 —	½
6⅜	4	World Airw	7	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
71⅞	64⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	10	11	67	67	67	
9½	5⅜	Wurlitzr .05e	52	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Wyly Corp		36	5	4	4⅞+	⅛
		X						
68⅝	50¼	XeroxCp 1	17	2227	54¼	53…		
11⅜	7½	Xtra Inc	80	17	9¾	9…		
		Y						
10⅛	6¼	Yates Ind		38	10¼	…		
11⅜	9⅛	YngSDr .15p	5	6	9½	…		
		Z						
25⅛	20¼	ZaleCorp .80	8	33	20⅝	…		
14⅝	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	25	13⅛	…		
9⅝	5⅞	Zayre Corp	9	82	8⅝	…		
40⅛	23⅞	ZenithRad 1	26	105	36	…		
14⅞	9⅛	Zurnind .40	12	35	13⅝	…		

NEW YORK, April 2.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*78	*81½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.12	* .69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.25½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	87-80	83-84
Lead, spot, lb	21	24½
Copper elec., lb	68⅝	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4803	3.61¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	38¼-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.15	4.09
Gold N.Y., oz	129.25	173.65
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	781.0	743.7

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 2, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WORLD SUGAR No.11 (50 tons)					
May	14.05	14.10	13.89	14.04	14.10
Jul	14.02	14.08	13.87	14.03	14.00
Sep	13.90	13.97	13.74	13.88	13.94
Oct	13.89	13.93	13.73	13.88	13.90
Mar	13.70	13.80	13.65	13.78	13.80
May	13.75	13.80	13.72	13.77	13.75
Jul	13.74	13.77	13.74	N13.77	N13.81
Sales: 2,863.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
May	70.90	70.90	69.75	70.15S	70.40
Jul	66.75	66.85	65.00	66.10S	66.40
Sep	63.60	63.80	62.85	63.05S	63.20
Dec	60.60	60.60	59.85	59.75S	57.20
May	57.50	57.50	57.36	56.86S	57.20
Sales: 1,195.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Apr	64.50	65.70	64.50	64.50S	64.80
May	65.00	65.70	64.80	64.80S	65.20
Jul	65.80	66.40	65.40	65.60S	66.00
Sep	66.50	67.20	66.20	66.30S	66.70
Dec	67.50	68.10	67.30	67.30S	67.70
Jan	67.80	68.40	67.50	67.60S	68.00
Mar	68.50	69.00	68.20	68.30S	68.70
May	69.30	69.50	68.80	68.90S	69.40
Sales: estimated 5,588.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Apr	9.40	9.42	9.18	9.30	9.46
May	12.70	12.70	12.35	12.36	12.85
Dec	5.30	5.34	5.21	5.33	5.25
Mar	6.17	6.25	6.14	6.25	A6.27
May	8.14	8.16	8.00	8.16	8.20
Sales: 4,507.					
SILVER (5,00 troy oz)					
May	413.50	416.40	410.50	411.00S	415.00
Jul	417.00	420.80	415.30	415.50S	419.50
Sep	423.50	425.50	420.00	420.50S	424.60
Dec	432.00	434.50	429.50	429.20S	433.30
Jan	435.50	437.00	432.00	432.10S	436.30
Mar	441.00	444.00	438.30	437.90S	442.10
May	448.20	448.50	448.20	443.70S	448.00
Jul	453.50	454.50	452.80	449.60S	453.90
Sales estimated: 7,295.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
May	62.30	62.30	61.50	61.75	62.35
Jul	64.00	64.15	63.40	B63.45	64.20
Sep	65.20	65.25	65.20	B65.10	65.75
Nov	66.25	66.25	66.20	B66.25	B66.75
Jana	67.80	67.80	67.40	B67.30	B67.70
May	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.40	69.00
Sales: 200.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
May	58.50	58.74	58.12	58.40	58.69
Jul	59.22	59.55	58.95	59.10	59.52
Oct	58.80	59.00	58.70	58.88	58.90
Dec	58.65	58.68	58.38	58.55	58.66
Mar	59.48	59.55	59.30	B59.35	59.45
May	60.10	60.10	60.00	B59.95	60.10
Sales: 2,750.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Apr	128.80	129.00	128.50	129.00S	129.00
May	129.50	129.50	129.20	129.20S	129.30
Jun	129.40	129.70	129.10	129.60S	129.70
Aug	130.00	130.30	130.00	130.40S	130.50
Oct	130.90	131.30	130.90	131.50S	131.60
Dec	132.20	132.40	132.10	132.60S	132.70
Feb	133.20	133.20	133.00	133.70S	133.80
Apr	134.50	134.50	134.50	134.80S	134.90
Sales: estimated 320.					

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 2, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.49½	3.49¾	3.45¼	3.47	3.48
Jul	3.55	3.57	3.52¾	3.55¼	3.54½
Sep	3.62	3.63½	3.59½	3.62½	3.60½
Dec	3.72	3.74¾	3.70	3.73¼	3.71½
Mar	3.82	3.83½	3.79½	3.82¾	3.79½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.66	2.66¾	2.65½	2.65¾	2.65
Jul	2.69½	2.70¼	2.69¼	2.69½	2.69
Sep	2.67	2.67¾	2.66¾	2.66¾	2.66½
Dec	2.61¾	2.62	2.61¼	2.61¼	2.61
Mar	2.67½	2.68¼	2.67½	2.68	2.67½
May	2.72	2.72	2.71½	2.71¾	2.71
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	4.72½	4.75	4.69	4.71	4.72
Jul	4.81½	4.83	4.77¼	4.78	4.80½
Aug	4.84	4.86¾	4.81	4.82	4.83¾
Sep	4.88¾	4.90	4.85	4.85¾	4.87¾
Nov	4.97	4.98	4.91¼	4.92¼	4.95
Jan	5.04	5.04	4.98¾	5.00	5.01½
Mar	5.11½	5.14¾	5.06¾	5.07¼	5.08¼
May	5.17½	5.18½	5.13¾	5.14¾	5.15¾
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	16.10	16.32	16.08	16.11	16.19
Jul	16.37	16.53	16.28	16.28	16.37
Aug	16.45	16.58	16.35	16.37	16.43
Sep	16.48	16.65	16.40	16.40	16.42
Oct	16.58	16.70	16.48	16.48	16.53
Dec	16.65	16.80	16.54	16.55	16.62
Jan	16.85	16.85	16.60	16.65	16.70
Mar	16.80	16.90	16.70	16.72	16.75
May	16.85	16.97	16.80	16.80	16.81
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	131.60	132.10	130.70	131.00	131.50
Jul	134.10	134.50	133.30	133.70	133.70
Aug	135.20	135.70	134.70	134.70	135.00
Sep	136.30	136.50	136.00	136.30	136.50
Oct	137.20	137.20	136.80	136.80	136.80
Dec	139.00	139.20	138.20	138.30	138.80
Jan	140.50	140.50	140.00	141.00	141.50
Mar	—	—	—	142.00	143.00
May	—	—	—	143.00	145.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Apr	413.50	415.50	408.10	409.10	415.00
May	415.00	416.00	412.00	412.00	417.00
Jun	416.00	418.50	412.10	414.00	418.00
Aug	420.50	423.00	417.20	419.00	422.50
Oct	427.00	428.40	422.80	423.50	428.00
Dec	431.80	434.00	429.50	429.50	433.00
Feb	438.00	440.00	435.50	435.50	439.50
Apr	446.00	446.10	441.70	441.70	445.70
Jn	452.00	452.00	446.70	446.70	451.50
Aug	455.00	458.00	453.70	453.70	457.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,0000 lbs) new					
Apr	40.35	40.75	40.25	40.57	40.55
Jun	44.07	44.70	44.07	44.35	44.22
Aug	44.55	44.87	44.47	44.65	44.50
Dec	44.90	45.00	44.75	44.90	44.87
Feb	44.90	45.05	44.90	45.00	44.90
Oct	44.80	44.85	44.57	44.75	44.75

Sales: April 1872; June 3942; Aug 1380;
Open Interest: April 4589; June 9659; Aug 5354; Oct 1819; Dec 979; Feb 230.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	46.35	47.00	46.27	46.65	46.40
Jun	47.70	48.25	47.47	47.95	47.80
Jul	47.07	47.45	46.85	47.35	47.00
Aug	44.25	44.60	44.12	a44.40	44.25
Oct	41.40	41.70	41.20	41.30	41.40
Dec	41.30	41.40	41.15	b41.25	41.35
Feb	41.30	41.30	40.95	41.25	b41.20
Apr	39.65	39.67	39.20	a39.20	a39.35

Sales: April 1197; June 2922; July 950; Aug 329; Oct 108; Dec 36; Feb 21; April 3.
Open Interest: April 2409; June 4458; July 2717; Aug 1339; Oct 932; Dec 481; Feb 143; April 34.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Apr	45.25	45.50	45.15	45.50	45.10
May	43.15	43.25	42.75	42.75	43.05
Jun	44.10	44.30	44.10	44.25	44.20
Sep	50.55	51.00	50.50	51.00	50.50
Nov	51.60	52.00	51.60	51.60	51.95
Dec	54.65	55.00	54.60	54.90	54.50

Sales: April 80; May 148; June 17; Sep 18; Nov 1; Dec 3.
Open Interest: April 464; May 639; June 495; Sep 393; Nov 34; Dec 205.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
May	73.40	73.95	72.40	73.30	72.75
Jul	72.40	73.00	71.50	72.55	72.30
Aug	69.10	69.50	68.20	68.85	68.60
Feb	58.15	58.15	57.80	57.90	57.80
Mar	57.00	57.55	…		

Sales: May 2745; July … Feb 88; March 1.
Open Interest: May 2… Aug 1216; Feb 265; March …
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—No…

GOLD (100 troy oz)			
Jun	129.20	129.70	128.6…
Sep	130.40	130.90	128.8…
Dec	132.20	132.60	131.9…
Mar	134.00	134.40	133.2…
Jun	136.50	136.60	134.0…

Sales: June 512; Sept … March 10; June 10.

London Comm…

April 2, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
May	179.10	174.75	178.80-178.…
Aug	178.85	174.50	178.40-178.…
Oct	178.25	174	177.45-177.…
Dec	177	173.75	177.10-177.…
Mar	177	173	176.60-176.…
May	176	173	176 -176.…
Aug	175.60	172	174.75-175.…
Lots: 3,152.			
COCOA			
May	842	825	837.50-838.…
Jul	821	812	813 -814…
Sep	791	786	787 -788…
Dec	770	759	759 -760…
Mar	758	748	747 -747…
May	745	737	736 -738…
Jul	740	731	732 -733…
Lots: 5,500.			
COFFEE			
May	1,082	1,045	1,051-1,0…
Jul	1,074	1,058	1,059-1,0…
Sep	1,082	1,065	1,070-1,0…
Nov	1,090	1,075	1,077-1,0…
Jan	1,100	1,080	1,080-1,0…
Mar	1,105	1,084	1,084-1,0…
May	1,180		1,089-1,0…
Lots: 2,694.			

International Bonds Traded in E…

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-82	103⅛	104½
Ashland 8-87	95	96
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104½	105½
Aust.R.D. 9½-80	101⅝	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-82	102½	103½
BFCE 8¾-83	100	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 10-90	104½	105½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	93¼	94¼
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-97	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	95⅛	96⅛
Dana 8-87	95	96
Denmark 9-82	105	105½
Denmark 7½-98	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9½-85	103½	104½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov.	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	96⅛	97⅛
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Hass 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101½	102½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Modo 9½-83	99	100
Montreal 9¾-81	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-83	99½	100½
Motorola 8-87	96½	97½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103½	104½
Norway 8½-81	101	102
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	102½	103½
Oslo 9-88	99½	100½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9½-87	101½	102½
Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾
Pennwit 8-87	95¾	96¾
Prov. Quebec 9-83	100	101
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
S.A.S 8-85	92½	93½
Scanratt 8½-86	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	102¼	103¼
SFE 9-83	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Skandin10½-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	103¼	104¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101⅞	102⅞
S. Handels 9¼-86	99	99¾
Sybron 8-87	95½	96½
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	99¾	100¾
Transocean 7½-87	95¾	96¾
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	96⅝	97⅝
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 9½-85	101¾	102¾
BroadHaw 4⅝-8…	…	…
Carnation 4-88	…	…
Chevron 5-88	…	…
Chrysler 4¾-88	…	…
Chrysler 5-88	…	…
Conf Tel 5½-88	…	…
Cumm In 6¼-86	…	…
Dart Ind 4¾-88	…	…
EastKodak 4½-8…	…	…
Econ Lab 4¾-87	…	…
Firestone 5-88	…	…
Ford 6-86	…	…
Ford 5-88	…	…
Gen Elec 4⅝-87	…	…
Gen Food 4⅝-8…	…	…
Gillette 4⅝-87	…	…
Gillette 4⅝-87	…	…
Gould 5-87	…	…
Gulf West 5-88	…	…
Honeywell 6-86	…	…
I.S.E 6¼-87	…	…
ITT 4⅝-87	…	…
Komatsu 7¼-90	…	…
Matsushita 6¾-8…	…	…
Mitsui 7¼-90	…	…
McDerm 4¾-87	…	…
Morgan JP 4¾-8…	…	…
Nabisco 5¼-88	…	…
Owens Ill 4½-87	…	…
Penney JC 4⅝-8…	…	…
Phil Lamp 4¾-8…	…	…
R C.A. 5-88	…	…
Revlon 4⅞-83	…	…
Revlon 4⅞-87	…	…
Sperry 4¼-88	…	…
Squibb Intl 4¼-8…	…	…
Texaco 4½-88	…	…
UnCarb 4¾-82	…	…
WarnLam 4½-8…	…	…
WarnLam 4¼-8…	…	…
Xerox 3-88	…	…

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¾-91	108	110
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	94	96

Bondtrade…
(Basis Dec. …)
Yesterday 108.…
Previous 108.…

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	102.10	102.40	105.80	97.40
Brussels	135.16	136.39	132.02	123.74
Frankfurt	156.41	156.54	159.66	150.34
London 30	396.50	398.80	417.40	381.60
London 500	172.33	173.98	179.18	161.71
Milan	77.97	79.24	91.17	77.97
Paris	105.30	106.10	112.10	100.40
Sydney	454.18	455.38	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	338.20	338.42	344.51	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4574.38	4581.82	4684.25	4493.06
Zurich	294.00	296.90	304.00	294.60

(n) New (o) Old.

GOLD SHARES

Aguacate Mines, Costa Rica, now in final phase of development. Secondary offering. See January 1976 issue "Mining Magazine, London". Page 7 Broker inquiries solicited.
P.O Box 1,105.
San Jose, Costa Rica.
Phone: 22-82-96 or 21-12-39.

SUDDEUTSCHE KLASSEN - LOTTERIE

announces:

THE 60 MILLION D-MARK GAME!

State Lottery with 240,000 ticket numbers 140,000 cash prizes!

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D-6 Frankfurt/Main 70
West Germany.

Please send info to:

I.H.T. 3-4-76

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 2, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7200	Abby Glen	340	335	335	
9354	abitibi	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
400	Acklands	$14	14	14	
1500	Agnco E	465	455	465	—10
1530	Agra Ind	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2167	Alta Gas A	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
288	Algo Cent	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
506	Alminex	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1300	Atco A	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
1742	BP Can	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
4700	Banister C	$10½	9¾	10½	— ¼
9219	bank N S	$40¾	39¾	40½	+ 1
8739	Bell Canad	$45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
850	Beth Cop A	$12¼	12½	12½	— ½
3300	Block Bros	385	375	385	+ 5
3000	Bovis Cor	92	92	92	+ 1
800	Bralor Res	235	235	235	+ 5
400	Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1378	Brameda	194	193	193	— 2
1000	Brenda M	$7¼	7½	7½	
2500	Bridger	440	430	440	+10
400	bc forest	$22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
785	BC Phone	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
850	Brunswk	485	485	485	— 5
450	Budd Auto	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
100	Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
1370	Cal Pow A	$28	28	28	
950	Camflo	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
535	Campau A	495	490	490	— 5
16000	C Nor West	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2160	Can Perm	$17	16¾	17	+ ¼
1000	C Tung	284	284	284	+ 1
1501	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ½
2450	Cdn Cel	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
100	CGE	$28	28	28	+ ¼
5445	Cl Bk Com	$27	26⅝	27	+ ½
596	Cdn Tire A	$48¼	47¼	47¼	— 1
1400	C Ulities	$11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1500	Canbra	400	400	400	+10
21	Candel Oil	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
1800	Cassiar	$7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
4020	Celanese	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6400	Chieftan D	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ½
8500	Coch Will	30	30	30	— 1
3020	C Holiday I	320	315	315	+ 5
200	Con Bldg	253	253	253	+ 2
800	Con Distrb	385	375	385	
3600	Cons Gas	$12	11¾	11¾	
13254	Con Fardy	370	355	370	+20
500	Conwest	370	370	370	— 5
800	Craigmt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
800	Crush Intl	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3640	Cyprus	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
1250	Denison	$58	58	58	+ ½
1100	Dicknsn	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
3784	Dofasco A	$27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
4416	Dom Store	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
500	D Textle A	$8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
275	Du Pont	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
323	dylex L A	$7	7	7	— ⅛
560	East Mal	208	203	203	— 7
600	Emco	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
2660	Falcon C	$8⅝	8	8	— ¼
805	Falcon	$40⅛	40½	40⅛	+ ¼
500	Francana	$7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14400	Gnt Masct	157	150	150	— 7
1900	Gibraltar	$7½	7⅛	7½	
1100	Granduc	168	168	168	— 6
340	Gt Oil Sds	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
2225	GL Paper	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
8	Gt W Life	$54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
770	Greyhnd	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
2274	Hambro C	250	246	246	— 4
1085	Hawker S	7½	$7¼	7½	+ ⅛
1015	Hayes D A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5625	H Bay Co	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
344	Hur Eri A	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
1670	IAC	18	18	18	
300	Inland Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1007	Int Mogul	260	260	260	
38400	Intpr Pipe	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
400	Inv Grp A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
300	Jannock	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1225	Kaiser Re	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
2000	Kaps Tran	197	191	191	— 8
700	Kelsey H	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
364	Kerr A A	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
1025	Koffler A	425	420	425	+ 5
1620	Labatt A	17	17	17	— ⅛
1560	Lacana	375	375	375	+ 5
1445	LOnt Cem	410	405	405	— 5
1497	Lob Co A	470	470	470	—15
1	Lob Co B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+32
3030	Loeb M	330	320	330	+ 5
400	Mclan H A	59¼	9¼	9¼	
134595	MB Ltd	$20⅞	19½	20	— ⅜
2882	Moore	$48	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
200	Murphy	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1000	Nabrs Dig	24	24	24	— ⅜
5730	Noranda A	$35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
13438	Norcen	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2050	NTecm B W	16½	185½	16⅛	+ ⅞
620	Nowsco W	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
5100	OSF Ind	405	395	400	
800	Orchan A	270	270	270	
1620	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
33245	Pamour A	310	255	275	—35
10015	PanCan P	22½	21½	22	+ ⅜
1600	Patino N V	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
200	Pembin A	360	350	350	—40
120	Pembin B	330	330	330	
309	Petrofina	21⅛S	21	21	— ½
1045	Pine Point	33	33	33	+ ¼
400	Pitts C	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
850	Placer	24	24	24	+ ½
1900	Que Sturg	101	108	109	— 2
25	Rayrock	63	63	63	— 3
200	Reed Oslr A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4044	Revnu Prp	77	75	75	— 2
900	Scotts	8	8	8	
10507	Shell Can	$16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ¼
2927	Sherritt A	$7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
5000	Siebens	12½	$12½	12½	
2260	Simpsons	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
950	Simpson S	10¼S	10½	10½	+ ⅜
24	Slater St	$8½	8½	8½	— ½
100	Talcorp	7⅛S	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
600	St Brodcst	8¼	$8¼	8¼	
9276	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ 1
600	Steep R	205	200	205	+ 5
127940	Sundala O	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
389	Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
501	Teck Cor A	405	405	405	— 5
5026	Teck Cor B	320	320	320	— 5
220	Tex Can	$28	28	28	— ⅛
3300	Thom N A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10239	Tor Dm Bk	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
4030	Tor Star B	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
2549	Traders A	$13⅛	13¼	13½	
4500	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10⅛	10½	
99538	TrCan PL	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
125	Un Carbid	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
625	UGas A	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
2856	Union Oil	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
50	U Keno	$7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
7100	U Siscoe	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4200	Upp Cap	118	115	116	
200	Van Der	370	370	370	
100	Vestgron	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
2525	Voyager P	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Weldwod	13⅛S	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
955	Wstburne	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
3100	West Mine	360	350	360	
1150	Westnhse	$23	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
141	Weston	$17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9400	Willroy	117	112	112	— 3
450	Woodwd A	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
2030	Yk Bear	235	235	235	
500	Yukon C	140	138	140	

Total 2,292,907 shares

ADVERTISEMENT

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. will make a rights issue of new shs. to shareholders registered at the close of business on April 30, 1976, on a 1 for 5 basis at a price of Yen 50.- per share.

In order to enable CDR holders to exercise their subscription rights the undersigned opens the possibility to such holders from 6.1.76 onward to submit their subscription for new CDRs at its offices in Amsterdam not later than 6.14.76 12:00 hours.

Div. cp. No. 8 has been designated for the exercise of the rights to the effect that surrender of 5 div. cps. No. 8 entitles to subscribe for one new CDR repr. 100 shs of Yen 50,- each. cum div. cp. No. 9 s.c.a. and talon. Subscriptions should be accompanied by a payment of Dfls. 50,- per new CDR, for settlement against the definitive subscription due.

In the period 6.21.76 - 6.30.76 the rights not surrendered for subscription will be sold in Japan and the proceeds hereof will then be payable on such outstanding div. cps. No. 8.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 25, 1976.

Tokyo Exchange

April 2, 1976

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	325	Matsu E. Wks.	618
Canon	385	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	147
Dai Nip. Print.	475	Mitsubi Corp.	435
Fuji Bank	328	Mitsui Co.	425
Fuji Photo	510	Mitsukoshi	483
Hitachi	200	Nippon Elec.	204
Honda Motor	721	Sharp	349
C. Itoh	321	Shiseido	1,090
Japan Air L.	1,780	Sony Corp.	2,700
Kansai El. P.	705	Sumitomo Bk.	334
Kao Soap	484	Taisho Marine	270
Kirin Brewery	388	Takeda Chem.	213
Komatsu	385	Teijin	162
Kubota	347	Tokio Marine	550
Matsu Ind.	625	Toray	151
		Toyota Motor	700

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

April 2, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	129.25	129.10	—0.10
Zurich	129.75	129.125	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	131.03	131.53	+0.35

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000). Indexed value 1,000.00. Value expressed in U.S. dollars.
[illegible] — International Bankers.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1725	Asbestos	$	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
4496	Bank Mont	$	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
1400	Basic Res	$	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
410	Bombard		275	270	270	—5
1511	Can Cement	$	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
200	Canron	$	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
15220	Con Bath	$	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
1000	Fncl Col		210	205	205	
400	Ivaco	$	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
100	Molson B	$	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1725	Power Cp	$	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3280	Royal Bank	$	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ½
589	Roy TrustA	$	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17000	Steinberg A	$	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
100	Trizec	$	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
6350	Zellers		460	460	460	+5

Total sales 418,598 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 -5⅛	3⅛-3⅜	⅝-⅞	11 -11½
1 M.	5⅛-5⅜	3 -3⅛	1 -1⅛	11⅛-11½
3 M.	5½-5⅝	3⅛-3⅜	1⅝-1⅞	10⅞-11⅛
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅝-3⅞	2⅛-2⅜	11 -11⅜
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4⅛-4⅜	3⅛-3⅜	11⅜-11⅝

Market Summaries

April 2, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Xerox Cp	349,000	52⅝	— ½
WnAir Lin	291,600	9⅝	+ ⅛
Polaroid	238,100	34⅝	—1⅜
Pfizer	208,500	30⅞	+ ½
Marcor Inc	208,300	35⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	177,400	56⅞	— ⅛
Searle GD	176,200	17⅜	+ ¼
Gen Motors	172,600	69⅞	+ ⅜
GtWnFinl	164,300	18⅞	+1
Citicorp	163,000	35⅝	+ ⅛
Scott Paper	150,200	22⅝	— ½
Avco Corp	125,000	12⅞	+ ⅛
Merrill Lyn	124,800	29¼	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	119,200	26	+ ⅛
Southern Co	110,400	15⅞	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.22	17.91
Advances	653	576
Declines	756	828
Unchanged	453	436
Total issues	1862	1840
New 1976 highs	45	50
New 1976 lows	16	18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	990.71	996.54	982.13	991.58	— 2.52
20 Trn	206.71	208.44	205.01	206.98	+ 0.08
15 Util	87.23	87.68	86.86	87.10	— 0.16
65 Stk	301.76	303.70	299.27	301.97	— 0.51

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	115.61	113.88	115.03	+0.02
15 Railroads	45.12	44.62	44.79	—0.17
60 Utilities	46.48	45.83	46.19	—0.07
500 Stocks	102.76	101.33	102.25	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.54	54.32	54.54	U.C.
Industrials	60.90	60.63	60.90	U.C.
Transportation	38.87	38.70	38.87	+0.04
Utilities	35.75	35.73	35.73	—0.03
Finance	53.59	53.26	53.59	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 1	144,405	342,488	1,097
Mar 31	135,169	355,430	963
Mar 30	132,468	357,571	833
Mar 29	149,872	401,975	906
Mar 26	137,012	359,012	1,172
Mar 25	160,884	430,832	2,069

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PanOcean O	552,400	18¼	+3¼
Gt Bas Pet	152,400	3⅝	+ ¼
Bergen Bru	72,200	17⅜	+1¼
Bow Valley	71,300	21	+ ¾
HoustOil M	67,000	49⅞	+2⅜
HartzMt Cp	65,700	12⅝	— ⅜
Con Oil Gas	51,700	12⅞	+ ⅜
FDI Inc	42,800	4⅜	+ ⅛
Intl Bnknot	37,300	1⅜	— ⅛
Kewanee In	36,600	26⅛	+ ⅜

Approx total stock sales 3,110,000
Stock sales year ago 1,625,675

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.10	103.67	104.09	—0.19

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-45

Allen Grp	Enserch pf	Over Shiphg
AW 4.10pf	ExCellO	Relian El pf
ApPw 7.40pf	Gleos Inc	Scottys Inc
Avco Corp	GtWnFinl	Searle GD
AvcoCp pf	Hanes Corp	Shakespre
Carp Tech	Hubbard Rl	Sperry Rnd
CenHud Gas	IBM	Stanley Wks
CinG 9.52pf	JerC 13.50pf	Stoke Van C
Clev Cliffs	LevFd Inc	SuCrest
Coldwl Bnkr	Loral Corp	Texasgulf
CorngGlW	Marathn Oil	Tidewt Mar
Cyprus Min	Mobil Home	UnEl 4pf
Data Genl	Monog Ind	Un Nuclear
duPnt 4.50pf	Northrop pf	WestPtPep
Eagle Pich	Otis Elev	WiscPw Lt

NEW LOWS-16

ASA Ltd	Jeff Pilot	QuakOat 3pf
Chrysler wt	Maremont	Reynold Ind
EMI Ltd	Nat Chemsh	Smucker J
Empire Gas	NortSim pf	Superior Oil
Goodyear	Pet Inc	Univar Cp
Halliburtn wt		

U.S. Profit Margins Up

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Factory profit margins in last year's fourth quarter rose 2 per cent from the third quarter, the Federal Trade Commission reported today.

Paris Commodities

April 2, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	—	—	1,660-1,675	—25
Jul			1,678-1,680	—25
Aug	1,750	1,713	1,716-1,719	—12
Oct	1,672	1,645	1,644-1,647	+11
Nov			1,620-1,630	+ 5
Jan			1,635-1,640	+10
Mar			1,637-1,642	+10
May	1,660	—	1,645-1,650	+15
Lots: 215.				
COCOA				
April			705- 735	— 5
May	736	728	732- 732.50	+ 3
Jul			725- 745	U.C.
Sep	726	718	719- 720	— 1
Dec	687	683	682- 685	+ 1
Mar			665- 675	— 5
May			659- 669	— 1
Lots: 211.				

London Metals Market

April 2, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	748.50- 749.50	739 - 741
3 months	770 - 771	761 - 761.50
Cathodes: spot	740 - 741	732 - 734
3 months	761 - 763	754 - 755
Tin: spot	3,745 - 3,747	3,635 - 3,688
3 months	3,760 - 3,763	3,703 - 3,705
Lead: spot	218 - 219	214.50- 215
3 months	226 - 226.50	222.50- 223
Zinc: spot	— - —	— - —
3 months	425 - 425.50	414 - 414.50
Silver: spot	221.50- 222	216.70- 217.10
3 months	226.90- 227	221.50- 221.60

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	44.40
Albert Heijn	114
Algembank	353.50
Amrobank	76.40
A'dam	80.20
Fokker	44.70
Heineken	143.60
H.V.A.	50.10
Holl-Am-Ll	88
Hoogovens	63.50
K.L.M.	119.20
Nation. Ned.	100
Pakhoed	135
Philips new	34.20
Robeco	196.20
Rolinco	147
Royal Dutch	124.10
Unilever	127.80
Van Ommer	226
VerMach	176.60

Brussels

Arbed	4,570
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	942
Electrobel	6,050
GB-Inno-BM	1,750
Hoboken	4,035
Pétrofina	5,520
Ph Gevaert	1,300
Soc Générale	2,485
Solvay	2,675
Un Minière	1,292

Frankfurt

AEG	98.80
BASF	169.50
Bayer	147
Commerzbk	206
Cont Gummi	111.50
Daimler	364.50
Deemag	185
DeutBank	321.80
DresdeBk	242
Hoechst	170
Gels Aktien	78.50
Hoesch	67.30
Karstadt	432
Kaufhof	269
KHD	170.50
Lufthansa	93.50
Mannesmann	378.50
Metallgesell	270
Neckermann	96
Rheinstahl	113
RWE new	157.50
Schering	350.20
Siemens	303.70
Thyssen	139.50
Veba	116.80
Volkswagen	152.80

London

Anglo-Am	2.44
Anglo-Am cp	£20.00
Barclay Bk	2.76
Beecham Gr	3.48
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.33
Bowater	1.97
Brit-Am Tob	2.58
Brit Oxyg	0.59
Brit Pet	6.08
Burmah	0.34
CadburySc	—
Chartered	1.08
Courtaulds	1.46
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	1.99
Decca Rec	2.58
Distillers	1.44
Dunlop	0.85
[illegible]	2.50
GEC	1.56
FreeStGed	£15 [illegible]
GKN	3.41
Glaxo Gr	3.81
Gold Fields	1.54
Gt Un St	2.04
Guinness	1.24
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£15.00
Imp Chem	3.88
Imps	0.74½
Mark & Spen	0.92
MetalBox	2.42
Nicholls	0.65
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	1.78
Rank Org	1.54
Royal Dutch	£37 1/16
R.T.Z.	1.94
Shell	4.05
Thorn (A)	2.70
Tube Invest	3.72
Union Carb	2.73
Vickers	1.71
War L3½	£26.25
West Deep	£ 8.15
West Drief	£20.00
West Hold	£20.25
West Min	1.66
Woolworth	0.52¼
ZCI	0.25½

Milan

Bastogi	1,026
Erba	1,902
Erc Marelli	449
Fiat	1,282.50
Finsider	2.54
Generali	42,950
IFI	2,032
Italgas	468
Italsider	342
LaRinas	58.25
Montedis	427.75
Olivetti	1,000
Pirelli	870
Snia Visco	1,212
Terni	317

Paris

Air Liquide	380
Alimentaire	84.20
BSN	698
Carrefour	2,200
Cim Lafarge	214
Citroën	65.80
Cie Bancaire	353
CFP	123.60
CGE	343
CCF	122
Ferodo	442.20
Imétal	118.10
L'Oréal	981
Mach Bull	39.30
Michelin	1,442
Moët-Henn	550
Moulinex	300.10
Paribas	185
PUK	109.10
Penarroya	57
Perrier	122
Peugeot	382
Rh Poulenc	104
Saclior	71.72
St Gobain	138
Suez	265.10
Télémécan.	779
Thomson	231
Usinor	77.80

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,270
Buehrle	1,585
B Boveri	1,465
Ciba-Geigy	1,445
Cr Suisse	2,670
Fischer	723
HofRochN	10,075
Nestlé	3,380
Sandoz	5,200
Sbl B Suisse	420
Sulzer	3,455
U.B. Suisse	3,430

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business analysis
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Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 2

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	7	AAR Cp .20	15	6	8¾	8½	8½—	¼
	1	Acme Hami		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅝		Action .16e	7	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	2	Adam Russl	13	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9¾		AdobeOil .16	19	18	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
	4	A&EPlast P	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	1	Aegis Corp	10	21	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝		AeroFlo .15e	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	1⅛	Aeronca Inc	14	7	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
	1⅛	AffilCap .08t		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	-16	Affil Cap wt		6	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4⅝		Affil Hsp .24	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	6¾	Affil Pub .48	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	1¾	AIC Photo		3	2½	2½	2½	
	1¼	Alan Wood		2	13	12¾	12¾—	⅜
4⅝		Alaska Airl	4	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
	2⅛	Alba Waldn	6	9	3	3	3	
	6⅛	Alcolac .16e	8	1	8	8	8	
	4⅛	Alleghy Airl		13	5½	5½	5½	
		Alleg Cp wt		5	6¼	6¼	6¼+	¼
	9⅛	AlldTbr 1.40	7	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
		Alpha Ind		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	3¾	Altamil .10e	6	7	5	5	5 +	⅛
	-16	Altec Corp	16	28	1½	1½	1½	
		Altec Cp wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	7⅞	AMAX wt		4	10¾	10½	10½—	½
	-16	AHessLL wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16—	1-16
	2⅛	Am Agronics		1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
	8	AmBusP .26	13	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
	3¾	A GerPd .34	6	14	9¼	8¾	8¾—	¼
	4¾	Amint Pict	5	4	5	5	5	
		A Israel .25r	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	7⅞	AMaizeA .40	4	11	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
	3⅞	AmMot Inns		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	0	AmPetrof 2	9	10	33¾	33¼	33¼	
	-16	Am Plan Co		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4¾	A Precs .20a	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
	5⅝	A SafEq .71t	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	0½	AmSci Eng	10	21	12	10⅞	12 +	¾
	2⅝	AmTech Ind	388	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	9	AmUtilS .72		20	9	9	9 —	⅛
	7⅞	AMIC Cp	11	20	16¼	16⅛	16½—	⅜
	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	3½	Anken .12	11	33	6	6	6 —	⅛
	4⅞	Anthony .19t	9	11	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
	4⅞	Artz CL .10e	30	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	1⅛	ArminCp .12	5	116	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
	4	Arundel		4	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞+	⅛
	7¼	Arwood .40a	5	6	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅛
	7⅞	Asamera .25	7	117	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜+	⅜
	9	AshlOC .20a	8	3	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
	2⅛	Astrex Inc	56	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	¾	Atco Ind	125	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	1½	Atl Richf wt		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	3⅝	Atlas CM B	12	48	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		32	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	¼
	2⅞	Augatinc .15	18	10	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
		Austral Oil	10	16	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
	7	Auto Train	14	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
	2¼	Auto Bldg		4	4⅞	4	4⅞+	⅛
	2⅝	Autmat Rad	75	5	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
	2½	AVC Cp .20a	3	5	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
	2	AVEMC .07	7	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
	3¾	Aydin Cp	11	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		B						
	4	BakerM .16t	9	3	5	5	5	
0¼		BaldorEl .20	7	2	11¼	11	11 +	⅛
	2⅝	BanFd 1.12a		5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
	⅜	BangPun wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	6⅛	BansirCtl Lt	14	131	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜—	½
	2⅞	Barnes Eng		2	4	4	4 +	⅛
	6¾	Barnwel Ind	34	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	4¼	Barry R .24t	9	3	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr .40	8	16	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	5	3½	3½	3½	
	2	Barlons Cdy		5	3	2⅞	3	
	1⅝	Barwick ET		14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
	2	Bell Ind .08	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3⅜	Benrus Crp	7	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
	2⅛	Berg Ent		13	4⅝	4	4	
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	22	379	15⅝	15⅜	15½+	⅜
	3	Brg B pf1.15		47	28	27	27⅝+	⅛
	4	Bertea n	8	28	5	5	5	
	3⅜	BervenC .12		8	6½	6⅛	6¼	
	1⅜	Beverly Ent	30	26	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
	9¼	Bic Pen .36	11	3	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
	5¼	BigDad .20e	9	12	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
		BinkMf .80a	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
	1½	BinnySm .72	6	7	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
		Blount .10e	8	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	5⅛	Bodin Ap .40	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	6½	BoltBer .20		5	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
		BowVal .10	80	567	22	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
	2⅛	BradRa .15e	6	12	12¾	12⅜	12⅜+	½
	7¾	BradfdC .20	11	22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜—	⅜
		BranitAr wt		1	13⅜	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	1	Brascan A 1	3	63	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
	1¼	BraunEn .60	12	9	22	21⅞	21⅞—	½
	2⅛	BroDart Ind	6	7	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
	2	BrownCo wt		3	4½	4½	4½	
	11⅞	BrnF A .52b	9	3	13¾	13¾	13¾+	¼
	12	BrnF B .52b	9	8	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	½
	1½	BTU Eng	20	12	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
	2⅛	Buehler Cp	8	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	6½	Buell Ind .40	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	3	Buildex Inc	7	1	4	4	4	
	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	10	2	16	16	16	
	3¼	Burgess Ind	8	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	8	Butlerint .50	6	22	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
	18½	Buttes G Oil	7	146	24⅝	22	24⅝+	1⅝
		C						
	5½	Cab.com Gn	6	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
	12⅞	Caldor .25	10	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp		77	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
	2⅛	Cal Lief Cp	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	10⅜	Cal PrtCm .1	10	33	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
	7	Camco Inc	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	2⅜	CdnExp GO	10	16	3¾	3¾	3¼	
	14⅞	CdlnPA 1.50	6	1	15¾	15¾	15¾+	¼
	15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	36	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	5½	Cdn Merrill	20	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	9⅞	CdnOcc .50e	8	6	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
	30⅛	Cdn SuprOil	10	6	40½	40½	40½+	¼
	2¼	Canoga .10e	16	50	3½	3½	3½	
	2⅛	CapitlFd .16		14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		Carbon .80a	5	22	20⅜	20	20 —	⅜
	5⅛	Caressa .30	7	17	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
		Carnat 1.40	15	32	69¼	68⅞	69¼+	⅜
11⅞		CaroPipl 1	7	5	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
		Carr wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	2	Carrols Dev		19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Castle AM 1	4	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
	13	CasFd 1.20a		x5	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	1½	Castleton In	9	5	2	2	2 —	⅛
	9⅛	Cavitrn .10e	10	19	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
		CelluCraft	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	14½	CenM pf3.50		z20	36½	36½	36½+	½
	4	CentSec .35e		7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
	4	Cenvill Com		24	8	7⅞	8	
	8⅞	CerM pf2.25		21	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
	1¼	Certified Cp		9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
		Certron Cp		9	1½	1¼	1¼+	⅛
	1¼	Cetec Corp	14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3⅞	ChadMill .40	16	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Champ Hom		70	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
	3⅞	Chartr Med	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	6¼	CHB Food	4	6	8	8	8	
	4⅛	CHC Cp .30t	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	Chiefin Dev	29	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		Child World	10	6	17⅛	17	17	
	1¼	Christian Co	15	16	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
	5⅛	Circle K .32	6	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
		Citation .40		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		Citiz Finl		5	1	1	1	
	8⅞	CK Pet .10e	11	168	16¾	16	16⅛+	⅛
	2½	CMI Corp	5	9	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
	-16	CMI Inv wt		6	7-16	⅜	⅜—	1-16
	2⅞	Coachm .30e	10	43	30¼	29½	29½—	1⅛
	2	Cohuinc .12t	14	20	3	3	3 +	⅛
	8⅝	ColeNat .60	8	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅜
		Coleman .52	16	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
	3⅝	ColwellC .28	9	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅜
	3	CombE .05r	11	17	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	¼
	2⅝	ComGrp .14	5	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅞	ComMill .60	6	31	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	¾
	6⅛	CoPsycC .20	7	12	9⅛	9	9⅛+	½
	2½	Compac Cp		7	3½	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
	4	Compo Ind		2	6	6	6 —	⅛
	⅝	Comput Inv	67	27	2	2	2 —	⅛
		Conchem .40	18	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
	4⅝	Concrd Fab	5	29	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	⅜
	5⅞	Condec Crp	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅞	Conroy .05e		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	6¼	Con Oil Gas	11	164	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	3½	Consyne Cp	13	8	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
	⅝	Cord Mater	62	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	5⅜	Cook El .40	9	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
	5	Cook Ind .40	3	66	15¼	14½	15⅛+	⅜
	1⅜	CookPV .40	6	7	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
	2½	Cooper Jar		14	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
	2⅛	Cordo Intl	13	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
	9	Core Labs	9	21	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
	1½	Corenco .80		2	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
	9½	CorrBlk 1.20	9	1	22¼	22¼	22¼—	¼
	1⅞	Cosco Inc		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	½	CottCorp wt		17	⅝	9-16	⅝+	⅛
	2⅞	Courtld .11e		1	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
	3	CoxCbl Com	20	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
	8½	Craig .05e	8	24	13¾	13	13⅝+	⅝
		Crompton		29	15⅜	15	15⅜+	⅜
	5½	CwnCPt .60r	4	30	22½	22	22¼—	½
	6¼	CRS Des .12	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
	5⅞	CrufcR .55e	8	8	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	7⅜	CrystlO .40e		9	8½	8¼	8¼+	¼
	6¼	CSE Cp .40	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	6⅞	Cubic Cp .22	11	13	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
	1½	Curtis Math	17	5	3½	3½	3½—	¼
		D						
	3⅞	Damson Oil	19	84	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
	13½	Danielin 14	7	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
	4⅝	Dataprod	11	145	9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
	5½	DayMin .10e		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	1⅞	DeJurA .10e		27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅜
	7⅜	Del Labs .28	8	24	14	14	14 +	⅛
	-16	DeltaCp Am		6	1	15-16	1 +	3-16
	6⅛	Delta Fd .54	5	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
		Den Tel Ez	10	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
	5¼	Dev Cp Am	11	89	8⅝	8	8¼—	⅛
	1¾	Diebold VC		8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
	3½	Digicon Inc	6	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
	1½	DillardSt .40	7	2	18¾	18¾	18¾—	¼
16	11⅞	Diversey .56	6	21	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .30e	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
37⅝	32	Dome Petrl	11	9	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
18¾	9	Donkenny 3.0	5	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
11	6¼	Driver Harr		1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	¼
14	10⅛	DrgFair .40	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	17	DuplxPd .80	5	6	19½	18⅞	19½+	⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	23	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅜
6⅝	2½	Dynictn .06e	11	27	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	9	21	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Dynell .14t	26	25	9⅛	8¾	9 +	¼
		E						
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¼	6⅝	EriScheb 4.0	11	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
17½	13¾	EarthRes 1	6	8	15⅝	15¼	15¼+	⅛
34⅞	30⅝	EasonO 1.0r	16	7	32⅝	32⅜	32¼—	⅜
24¼	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	24	24	24 —	¼
10¼	6	Ecodyne	10	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅞	22½	Edgiton .50r	6	17	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	
4⅜	2⅛	Edmos Cp		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds 4.0a	5	70	18⅝	17	17⅞—	1⅛
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	6	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	10	3	8	8	8	
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	13	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Elect Assist	8	16	3	3	3 +	⅛
16⅛	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	1	14¾	14¾	14¾+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Elect Resch		2	2	2	2	
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	15	9	17⅞	17⅞	17½+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	ELT 1.0e	9	39	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
8½	6⅝	ErnstEC 4.8	5	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
2½	1⅝	Era Ind	23	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11⅛	4⅞	EsqRad 3.0e	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh 2.4	7	67	8	7½	8 +	⅜
7⅝	3½	Executn .23t	23	33	6	5⅞	6 —	¼
		F						
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	29	7	6⅞	7	
11⅝	10	FabriCtr .12	8	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3	1¼	FairTex Mil		10	2½	2	2 —	⅛
5½	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
41¼	28¼	FalconS .80	6	24	40½	40¼	40¼+	⅛
2⅞	1½	Fash Fabric		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	9	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4½	2	FDI Inc .01e		137	4¼	4	4¼+	¼
13⅞	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	10	12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
5⅝	4⅛	Fed Resrces		35	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8	Felmnt 2.4e	37	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅞	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		3	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Fidelco Gth		38	3⅝	3½	3½	
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Fstmrk .06.p		5	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
17	9¾	FischrP .48t	7	19	15½	15¼	15⅜—	½
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	58	5	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
35¾	23¾	FlukeJ .72t	11	6	33	33	33 —	¼
18½	13¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	124	17⅞	16¾	17½+	1
5⅝	3⅝	Foodrm .20e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅛	7¼	FooteM .25e	7	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8⅞	4	Forest City		3	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin RI		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	FrankNu .32	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
21⅞	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
10⅝	8½	Frigtmp .55t	8	35	9¾	9½	9¾+	⅜
17⅞	12⅝	Frigitronic	25	10	14¼	14	14¼	
11⅞	7½	Frischs .30b	9	6	9	9	9 —	⅛
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	8	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
3¾	1¾	FrontAir wt		20	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
		G						
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	12	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10½	7	Garan .44a	7	29	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
5⅛	1⅝	Gaylord Nat	6	48	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
36½	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	17	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞+	⅞
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	9	22	4	3¾	3⅞	
4¼	1⅞	Gen Resrch	5	22	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		1	1	1	1	
3¾	1½	Genge Inc	10	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅞	2½	Gerber Scl		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	6⅞	GiantYel .40	98	30	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		137	8⅝	8	8½—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	46	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
48	27⅜	Glatfelter 2	7	4	44½	44½	44½	
5⅛	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	48	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅛	10⅞	Globelnd .50	6	23	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
15	9⅛	Glosser .30	8	4	14¾	14½	14½—	⅛
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	16	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Gldblatt .24	16	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Golden Cycl	119	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
11	4⅞	GoldenW .24	10	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
1⅜	¾	Goldfield Cp	50	63	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		112	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
6	3¼	GorinSt .10e	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
1⅝	5-16	Gouldinc wt		13	⅜	5-16	⅜+	1-16
4⅝	3	GouldT .42e		23	3½	3½	3½	
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	9	1	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2⅜	GtBasin Pet		1262	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
37½	28⅞	Gt Lk Ch .24	18	14	34	33½	34 +	⅛
4⅞	4	GtScotS .10r	8	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	9	19	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	24	7	6	5⅞	6	
17	13⅞	Griesd 1.15e		2	17	17	17	
8⅛	6⅞	Grow C .32b	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	1¼	Gruen Ind		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	¾	GTI Corp		10	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	19	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Guilford .20	5	4	6	6	6	
¼	1-16	GulfMRI wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
33⅝	27	GulfOilCan 1	9	1	33	33	33	
8⅝	4⅞	GulfRep Fin	5	3	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
		H						
9⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	7	11	9¾	9½	9¾+	¼
5⅛	3⅛	HampD .15e	4	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	7	8	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
14	12⅛	Hanovr Petr	28	181	14⅛	14	14	
21⅛	17	Harland .32	12	7	19⅞	19	19⅞+	¼
27	14⅛	Harmn .30b	7	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	14	17	12½	12½	12½—	
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp	3	1	1	1	1	
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	8	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6⅝	6⅛	HealthCh n	9	3	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2¼	1	Heitmn Mtg		5	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
15½	8¼	Her Mai .48	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3¼	HIG Inc .15t	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Highlnd Cap		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅝	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	8	15	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
13⅛	9¾	Hipfrnic .20	13	9	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅜
3¼	2	Holly Corp	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20	16⅞	HormelG 1	6	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt	72	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	5	7½	7½	7½	
5-16	5-32	HospMtg wt		2	5-32	5-32	5-32	
11⅛	7⅛	Hosp Mtr In	72	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
13⅞	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	10	2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	9	37	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5	House VI .32	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
48	32⅛	HouOIIM .80	22	201	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Howell .05e	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	HomtHlt .05r	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .20	6	19	21⅞	21½	21⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4	Hycel Inc	27	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		I						
8⅝	7	ICB Cp .20e	12	2	8¾	8¾	8¾+	¼
4¼	2½	ICH Cp .32t	8	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
10¼	7¼	ICM R 1.15e	13	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8⅝	5⅝	IMC Mg .20	6	2	8	8	8 +	⅛
8	6⅝	ImpCh .22e	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		17	2⅝	2⅝	2½—	¼
25⅛	22¼	ImpOil.A .80	13	92	24⅝	24	24 —	⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Inarco		8	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	14	9	17¾	17	17 —	½
2⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2¾	1½	Inflight Svc	5	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Instron .20		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Svs		152	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	7	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2	1¼	Intl Banknot	7	325	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
23	18⅛	Int Cour .24	15	30	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Int Foodsvc	48	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	InFunral S	5	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
5⅞	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	13	24	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅜
36	27⅛	IntSyCon .25	8	22	29½	29	29 +	½
1½	½	Interphoto		5	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅜	13	Ionics Inc	14	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4¼	3½	ISC Finl .30	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	6⅝	IsralD 1.29e		2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
		J						
11⅛	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	1	10	10	10	
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
5⅞	2	Jefronic Ind	10	13	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
20⅝	15⅞	John Pd .30	11	76	17⅛	16	16¼—	¾
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	13	80	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
		K						
8¾	3⅝	K Teiln .15e	15	12	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
13½	8	Kaisrind .26	5	145	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		3	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
7⅛	⅝	Kavanau		1	11-16	11-16	11-16+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	KenwinS .34	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
7⅛	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	⅝	Kidde wt wi		13	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	9	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅞	King Opticl		32	2	2	2	
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	5	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	¼
41⅞	19⅝	Kirbyln .22c	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
5⅝	1⅞	Kit Mfg		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
18½	10½	KnickT .05e	7	9	18⅛	17⅞	17¼—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Knott Hotel		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Kollmor .50	13	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15⅞	9½	KuhnStr .18	7	19	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	¼
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	7	LafyRad .26	10	34	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	12	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	LaTour Bck	27	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	7	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	7	2	5	5	5	
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	5¼	LewisBF .24	6	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	2	9	9	9 +	¼
4⅝	3¼	Lincoln Am	19	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	6	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
19¾	16⅛	Lohmn .60a	8	8	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		15	8⅛	8	8	
3	⅝	Logistic .08e		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4	2⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1	LTVCorp wt		64	2	1⅞	2	
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
		M						
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		29	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
5½	4	MansfT .07r	71	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	52	98	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	
24½	19⅝	MarkCll .20	6	59	20⅝	19½	20⅛	
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	5	7	9	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		4	6	6	6	
8¼	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	5	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
32¼	27	MartPr .50e	8	2	27	27	27	
10½	6⅝	Mesind .20e	9	8	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
37⅞	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	1	28¼	28¼	28¼—	⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	14	6⅛	6	6	
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	24	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19	13⅝	McDonh .70	5	19	18	17½	17⅝+	¼
10⅛	6⅝	McIntsh .50	5	28	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
2⅝	1¼	McKeon Cn		37	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
13½	10½	Means FW 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8¼	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
9½	8⅝	MediaGn .34	9	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
17	7⅝	Megoint .16	6	21	14½	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Mem Co .80	5	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Mercant Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Mich Genl	6	4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
17⅝	13⅝	MichSug 1e	2	1	17	17	17	
9⅝	5⅝	MickIbry .16	7	21	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
8	3½	Midld Co .10		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	7	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
20½	15	Milgo Elect	8	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	3	35	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛—	⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Mil Roy .20e	13	15	19¼	19	19	
30½	17⅝	MoPac 1.20	8	1	30	30	30	
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	7	71	22½	22¼	22⅛—	⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Mite Cp .16	8	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Molycrp wt		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Morton S .32	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	4½	MottsSup M	5	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	14⅝	MtVMII 1.20	13	4	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	22	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
		N						
7	3⅝	Napco .86e	7	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
25	10¼	Nat CSS	11	6	21	21	21 —	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	N Distr .16e	5	3	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝—	¼
2½	15-16	NatHlth Ent	32	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Natind wt		40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	NKinney Cp		140	2	2	2	
17⅛	6	Nat Paragn	8	18	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	68	52	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	15	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
34⅝	23⅝	NENuclr .40	14	12	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	¾
1¼	½	New Idria	11	142	1	1	1	
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	10	34	2½	2⅝	2½—	⅛
16½	13	N Proc .77e	14	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	NYTimes .60	13	20	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbE .16b	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	9	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2¼	Nicnols SE	29	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Nolex Cp	107	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	6	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	3⅝	Novo Corp		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅛	10	NumacO Gs	19	8	10	10¼	10⅝+	¼
		O						
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38¼	28¼	OnioB 1.40a	4	3	35	35	35 —	¼
9⅞	4¼	Olla Ind	12	11	8⅝	8¾	8¾—	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	5	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅜
48	33	OOklep Cop		z200	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	
11	7⅛	OSulivn .50b	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10	6⅝	OverthDr .40	11	4	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	52	42	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		P-Q						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust	143	11	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf1.37		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
14⅛	13⅝	PGRd pf1.25		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		4	13	13	13 +	⅛
13⅝	12	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12½	12½	12½+	¼
24	21⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
25⅝	23⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		30	22⅝	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
29	25	PG 9.4pf.37		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29½	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		50	28⅛	27⅞	28¼+	⅜
6⅞	4¼	P Hodg		3	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
53	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z10	47¼	47¼	47¼—	⅛
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
33	22⅛	PallCorp .24	14	19	28½	27⅞	27⅞—	⅝
15⅝	10⅛	PanOcean O	330	4007	18⅝	18	18 +	3
7⅛	4	Pandl Bradf	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	ParaPk .10a	4	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13⅛	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Park El .10e		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
28⅛	22	Parsons .80	6	6	28⅛	28	28	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashicn	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	3¼	PatcCG .45e	6	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	7	35	0½	10¼	10⅝	
13⅛	9⅛	Paxall .60a	5	z1000	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9⅞	6⅞	PenEnM .60	9	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .65t	7	33	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
30¾	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	x1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
25½	18½	PepBoys 1	6	21	23½	22½	22½—	1⅛
15⅛	11	PepCom .44	4	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
6½	4⅞	PerinICo .30	5	2	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Permaner		30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8½	3⅛	Perlec Corp	6	34	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
8	5⅞	Phil LD .50r	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	7⅛	PicNPay .16	9	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	12	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅝	11-16	Pioneer Sys		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	PionTex .60	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
42⅛	32⅝	Pittway .90	13	66	36	35⅝	35⅝—	1
24⅛	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	32	7	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Plant Ind	39	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	15	38	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	½
7-32	3-32	Plaza RII wt		110	3-32	3-32	3-32	
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	28	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .60	4	2	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
2½	1⅛	Polaron Pd		2	2	2	2	
5	3⅛	Prairie Oil	25	5	5	4⅞	5	
14⅛	10	Pratt Lmb	11	8	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
17½	14⅝	Preston .70	10	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10½	8¼	PropCT 1.20	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .13e	3	9	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z100	47¼	47¼	47¼	
7⅛	6¼	Purepac Lb	13	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6⅞	6	Quebcor Inc	10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		R						
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
4 17⅛	12½	RangrO Can	2	56	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16½	11¼	Ransbrg .80	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	2⅞	Rath Pack		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	13⅝	RaymPr .40	32	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
7⅛	6⅝	RB Ind	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	RitlneT .71e	22	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
16½	12⅛	RltRef 1.94e	8	4	16	15¼	16 +	⅝
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Co	7	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	19	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	13⅛	RegalBel .50	9	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
1	⅝	Ref Grp wt		22	15-16	⅞	⅞	
13	11¼	Rem Ar .50a	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	18⅝	Rep NY .88	4	22	21¾	21	21 —	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	20	51	14⅛	13⅝	14	
4⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Riblet Prod		17	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Richford In		7	3	2⅞	3	
7⅛	3¼	Richton .05e	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	10⅛	Riley Co	7	31	17⅝	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
20⅝	6½	RisdonM .36	37	58	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅜
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	13	3	7⅝	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
28½	17⅞	Robintech	17	21	27⅛	25⅝	25½—	1½
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10½	8⅝	Rockway .36	8	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3-16	1-16	Rossmor wt		52	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	10	23	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
6¼	4⅛	Rudick pf.56		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2½		Rusco Ind		9	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22⅛	13	Russell .80	5	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	¼
25⅛	19⅝	RyanH .40	15	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Ryersn Hay		11	2	2	2	
		S						
7⅝	3½	SaffranSy A	7	29	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
9¼	7⅝	SCarlo .26e		24	9½	9¼	9⅛+	⅜
34⅝	30⅝	San JW 2.60	7	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	¼
3¾	1⅞	Sargent Ind	9	5	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Saundr L .20	6	71	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	SchoolP .40	9	18	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
8⅝	5½	Schrader .20	9	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Sci Mgt .09e		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17	12⅝	Scurry Rain	19	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Sealectr C	10	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp		22	1	1	1	
4⅛	2⅞	Seaprt pf.56		z150	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Sears Ind	16	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
23⅝	13½	SellaLatz 1b	6	22	19⅛	16¼	19⅛—	⅜
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	10	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	35	10	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Servo Corp	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅞	7⅛	Seton Co .45	9	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	6	24	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
13⅛	4⅞	ShearH .20e	5	72	11	10½	10⅞	
4¼	2⅝	Shelter Res		54	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	29	6	25	24¾	24¾—	⅜
15½	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Shopwell In		24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	1¾	ShulmTr En		6	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14	10⅝	Silcolnd .50	5	2	12	12	12 —	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Sigmal .15e	8	31	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅛	6	Simkins .60	5	5	9	9	9	
3	1⅜	SMD Ind	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
4¾	2⅛	Solitron		8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	3⅞	Sora Paper		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	19	10	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
7⅛	6⅝	SoestCap .60	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅞	24⅞	SC 7.2pf 2.30		26	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
26	23⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
16⅜	14⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		4	15⅛	15	15⅛	
14	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		188	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝+	⅛
13	11⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.05		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
61	40½	SouRoyl 1.20	17	16	59⅝	59	59⅝+	⅛
15¼	9	Scwesr Airl	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	SwtGFin .10	8	350	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8¼	6⅞	Spector .10e		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	18	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
2	1	Spelzmn Ind		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	16	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9	StdMoIA .42	9	20	16⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8	3⅛	StdPac Corp	8	23	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
26⅛	15⅝	StdPrcd 1.10	8	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		40	10-16	10-16	10-16	
27⅛	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
19⅛	10⅛	StarSup .48a	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
18⅝	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	11	27	18⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .20r	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19½	12	Slepn Ch .52	8	14	17⅛	17	17	
2⅝	10-16	Sterl Electr	12	19	2⅛	2¼	2¼+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	275	2	5½	5½	5½	
10	7⅛	STP Cp .40a	13	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
10½	7⅝	StrutW .10e	10	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	9	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅛	14⅛	Sun Elec .28	10	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .30e	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
4⅛	2½	Supercr .10e	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8	4⅛	Supindl .12b	9	4	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5½	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	14	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
38⅝	15¼	SWind 1	9	4	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	204	33⅝	30	30⅝+	¼
19⅞	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	13	17	17	17	
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		69	9	8⅝	9	
		T						
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.08a	7	3	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		2	1	1	1	
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7½	2⅛	Tenna Corp		34	5	5	5 —	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Tenneco wt		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	TennFS .40e		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1	Tenney Eng	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	133	19	16½	15⅞	16 —	⅛
13½	10⅛	TerraC .60a	3	44	11⅝	11	11 —	⅝
5¼	2⅛	TesoroPt wt		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	9	93	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Textron wt		1	17½	17½	17½	
11	8¼	Tiffany .20	5	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅛	3	Timple Ind	16	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16¼	11⅞	Tokheim .40	7	3	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
9¼	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	7	4	8	7¾	7¾	
6⅝	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	7	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
14	10⅝	Total pf.70		5	13	12¾	13 +	½
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	8	6	9	9	9 —	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Treadw .23t		7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5½	3¼	Trico Ind	7	47	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4¼	3	Tubos Mex	6	25	4⅛	4 1-16	4⅛+	1-16
6⅞	3	Tuttco .20e	16	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	11	9	4	3⅞	4	
		U						
18⅞	14⅝	US&I 1.50a	7	1	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3	UIP Cp .16	7	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅝	UNA .10a		1	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	3⅛	Unimax Grn	16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11¼	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	2	9½	9½	9½	
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	36	40	5½	5¼	5⅝—	¼
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		39	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	13	12	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	3	3	3	
7⅞	4⅛	U Piece Dy		10	6½	6½	6½—	¼
6⅞	5⅝	UnRIIT .61e	9	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	US Ban Trst	2	7	7	7	7	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	12	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7	3½	US LsgRI E		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
⅝	¼	US LsgR wt		1	½	½	½—	1-16
4¼	3½	USNat Rsrc	3	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅝	US Radium	5	2¼	2⅝	2⅝		
9⅝	7	USRbR .60a	8	13	9	9	9	
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	13	3	22½	22¼	22½	
1⅞	¾	Univ Contnr		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	UnivRs .08e	9	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	URS Cp .10e	9	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	UV Ind wt		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		V						
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	9	4	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	4	10½	10⅛	10½	
2⅝	1½	ValuLin .01e		12	2½	2⅛	2½	
12½	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	62	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
10¼	6½	Veecoins .32	17	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	60	15	4	4	4 —	⅛
29½	14⅛	VermtA .40b	12	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	14	85	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	712	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		W						
9⅝	7½	Wacknht .40	7	29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	12	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3¼	2¼	Wainoco Oil	8	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
22¼	14⅝	WalcoN .40b	7	9	22¼	21⅛	21⅞—	⅜
4⅛	2⅝	WallacS .20e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5¼	2	Wards Co	15	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.65		8	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
32½	21¾	WasPstB .50	12	2	31	31	31 —	⅛
16⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Walsco .20	63	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5½	3¼	Wellco .10e	10	10	5½	5½	5½	
53	47¼	WTex pf4.40		z100	51⅞	51½	51⅞+	⅜
10⅝	9⅛	Wesfals P1	10	48	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
6¼	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	23	8	8	8	
1⅛	½	WstPac I wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅛	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	19	22⅛	22	22 —	⅝
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	10⅝	Winkimn .60	7	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Wolf HowB		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6	Worcest Cil	5	32	8½	7⅞	7⅞—	1¼
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	15	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅝	½	Wright Har	12	26	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
6¼	3⅝	WyleLab .24	10	28	6⅛	6	6	
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	9	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Wyomising	12	6	4	4	4	
		X - Z						
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	42	19	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅝	4½	Zimmr Hom	22	8	10¾	10¼	10⅝—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices April 2, 1976

Bank and Trust

	Bid	Ask
Bankam	50⅛	50⅝
1st Bk Sy	45¼	46
1stEmp S	10	10½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	13	13¾
Midl Bks	20½	21½
Shaw Cp	24⅞	25⅞
U Va Bks	15⅝	15⅞
Va N Bnk	15¼	17⅛

Insurance

	Bid	Ask
Fid Un Lf	20⅛	20⅝
G Reinsu	149	153

Industrials

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5⅞	6¼
AID Inc	6½	7⅛
AVM Cp	1⅛	2
Acushnt	20⅛	21⅛
Addisn W	9¼	9¾
Adv Ros	2⅛	2½
Alberts	8⅞	9½
Allco Inc	8½	9
Allyn Bac	6⅝	6⅞
A El Lab	1⅝	2⅛
Am Exp	35	35⅛
Am Finl	8	8⅝
Am Furn	3⅛	3¾
Am Greet	10¼	10⅝
Am Telev	19⅝	20⅛
Am Weld	10½	11⅛
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Ansdite	5⅜	5⅞
Anheus B	30⅝	31⅛
Ard May	2⅛	2½
ArkWIG	18⅝	18⅞
Arvida	6⅝	7⅛
AsCC Bot	15⅛	17
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅝
Baird At	3⅛	3¾
Bang Hy	13⅞	14⅝
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅞
Bassett F	24⅛	25⅛
Bayls Mk	6⅝	9
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅝
Betz Lab	41¼	42
Bibb Co	8	8⅝
Bird Son	87⅝	90½
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	17½	18¼
Bonze Int	3⅝	4
Booz AH	7½	8
Braden	6⅛	6⅝
Brinks	10¼	10⅝
Brks Sca	15¼	16½
Brwning	3⅞	4⅝
Buckb M	5¼	6¼
Buckeye	9⅝	10⅛
Burn Sim	4⅞	5⅝
CelWSv	27	30¼
Campl Ch	2⅝	3
Canrad H	⅞	1¼
Cap Swsl	8	8¾
Capln Air	2⅞	3⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Co	2⅞	3⅝
CenVt PS	12⅞	13¼
Chm Lea	8⅝	9¼
Chesa Ut	11	12
Chi Bridg	63½	65

	Bid	Ask
Chltn Cp	5¾	6¼
ChrisSe	116½	119½
Circle F	3¼	4
CitznUt A	25⅝	28⅞
CitznUt B	27¼	27¾
Clark Atf	43⅝	44¼
Clow Cp	7⅝	8¼
Colu Vent	⅞	1½
Com Clr	13¼	14
Coml Sh	23	24½
Comw Pa	26⅝	27½
Con Pap	53¼	54¼
Craw Co	9⅛	10
Cross Co	14⅝	15½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dsn	7⅝	8
Data 100	11⅝	12⅛
Davl Inc	40½	42½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	30¼	31¼
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4⅝
DeLux C	26	25¼
Det CanT	12⅝	13½
Det IntBr	30½	31½
Dewey El	1	1⅛
Diam Cry	15½	16¼
Dixn Cru	17¼	20½
Dccutel	7⅛	7½
Dollar G	11¼	11⅝
Dorch G	9⅝	9⅞
Dow Jone	28¾	29½
Doyle DB	11⅝	12⅛
Dunkin D	5⅞	6½
Duriron	24⅝	25¼
Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	26⅝	27⅛
ElPas El	10⅝	10⅞
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5⅝	6½
Elec Nucl	8	8⅝
Elec Mcd	1⅞	2¼
Energy C	13⅞	13⅝
Entwistl	3⅛	4
Equty Oil	18⅝	19⅛
Ethan Al	25½	26¼
Fab Tck	1	1⅛
Finsrht	6⅝	7
Fst Bost	23½	24½
Ficknar	13⅞	13⅝
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	17⅝	17⅞
Frmigli	1⅛	1¾
Fotomat	18	18½
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	8⅛	8¾
Frnd Ice	26	26¾
Gen RIEs	2⅝	3⅛
Gov EFin	9⅝	10⅛
Graph Cn	17⅛	18⅛
Green Mt	9⅝	10⅛
Grey Adv	8½	9
Gulf Intst	12½	12⅞
Gyrodn	3⅝	3⅞
Harber R	8⅝	9⅝
Honred F	23⅛	24½
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	12½	13
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	26⅝	27⅛
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6½
Hyatt Int	5	5½
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4⅛
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅛
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅞

	Bid	Ask
Intrmt G	13½	14
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3⅝
IaSou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	12¾	13½
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	2¾	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	43	44
KaisStl pf	18⅛	18¾
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman A	23	23¾
Kampg A	8⅝	8⅞
Kate Gre	1⅝	7⅛
Kaysam	2⅝	2⅞
eraTr	6⅝	8¼
Kelly Svc	18	18⅝
Keuff Ess	13⅝	14⅛
Keye Fib	22⅛	23
Key CusF	8⅛	8⅝
King Int	1⅝	1⅞
Knap Vog	16½	17½
Lance In	22¾	23½
Land Res	1	1⅝
Lane Co	26⅝	27¾
Lin Bcast	14¾	15⅞
Log Etrn	3	3½
Madlsn G	13	13½
Mai Rlty	1⅝	1½
Mallkrt	45⅞	46½
Manor C	3⅝	3⅞
Maui LP	9½	10
McCor	39	39¾
McQuay	17	17¼
Measur	13⅛	13⅝
Medtrn	34⅛	35
Merid In	1⅝	2⅛
Midlsx W	13½	14⅝
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Midw Gt	12⅝	13⅝
Millipr	56	58
Miner In	3	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅝	19⅞
Miss Vl G	12⅝	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	16½	17¼
Monf Col	5¼	6⅛
Moore P	7⅝	8⅝
Moore S	17	18
Morg Res	2	2⅛
Motch M	4⅝	5½
Mot Club	2⅞	3
Mueller	11⅛	12⅛
Nareg Cp	7	7⅛
Nat G&O	10	10⅝
Nat Lib	4¾	5⅛
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅞
Natnw RI	4	5
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	22⅝	22⅞
Nielsn B	22⅝	22⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12⅛
NoEOI un	21⅛	22
Nortrp Ki	13⅛	13⅞
NW NatG	8¼	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅝	18⅛
Noxel Cp	15⅛	16⅛
Ogilvy M	24⅝	25⅛
Ohio Ferr	22	23
Oil Shale	4⅞	5
Ormont	9⅝	10
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅝
Over NA	7⅛	8⅛
Pabst Br	24⅝	25¼
PacGa R	26	26¾
Pakco	⅛	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	5⅝	5½

	Bid	Ask
Peerl Mf	12¾	13¼
Pa Enter	14⅝	15⅛
PrzlOff B	12⅛	12⅞
Pepsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Petrsn H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	77½	79
Pettibon	25½	26½
Philip L	12¾	13
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34½	35¼
Plon HIB	28	28½
Plstilin	2⅛	3½
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	11¼	11⅝
P Bennet	17½	18½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	3	3⅝
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	4⅛	5
Raych Cp	190	195
Raymnd	13¾	14¾
Recog Eq	10⅝	10½
Rosd Ex	45½	47¼
Robln M	14½	16½
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	14½	15½
Sadller	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅝	3
Scripps H	26	28
Seis Dell	1⅝	2
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	34¾	35½
Snap Tls	32¼	33¼
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S Cal Wat	11½	12½
Sw Gs Cp	10⅛	10½
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15½
Standyn	22	22¾
Sid Regis	18	19¼
Stan HPd	16½	18
Sterlg Slr	6	6⅝
Strawb Cl	31	32½
Super El	6⅝	7
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	33¼	34¼
Taylr Wl	15½	16
Tech Pub	9¼	10⅛
Tecum P	41⅛	43½
Tonnant	27	29
Tilny Co	8⅝	9¼
Transo O	10⅛	11⅝
Trico Pd	28½	30
Trim OG	1⅞	2⅛
Tymshr	26¼	26¾
Tyson F	15¼	16½
Un McGil	14	15
US Enknt	6¼	6⅝
US TrkLn	14⅝	15⅛
Up Pen P	17	17¼
Valley Gs	8½	9¼
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	22½	23½
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	11⅝	12⅛
Webb Re	5⅝	6⅛
Weco Dvl	2⅝	2⅞
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldtrn	2	2¾
Weling M	8⅝	9
Well Gar	5½	6¼
Welsbch	4	4¼
Wsln Mtg	1⅝	1⅞
Westmd	42⅛	43
Wdwrd L	29⅝	30½
Wright W	5	5⅝
ZionUt B	19	20

Currency Rates

April 2, 1976

Reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. Rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
	2.5870	5.0290	105.92*	57.42*	31.62Y	—	6.8880*	106.155*	44.08*
	39.0	72.97	15.3840	8.5330	4.5860*	14.5355	—	15.3975	6.4020
	2.5408	4.7525	—	54.82*	2.980x	94.48*	6.510*	100.96*	41.61*
	1.87025	—	4.745	8.74	1.585	3.0175	72.70	4.7450	31.355
	851.25	1592.25	335.88	181.98	—	317.21	21.85	335.90	139.67
	4.6745	8.75625	184.725*	—	5.5075x	174.425*	12.0375*	185.050*	76.850*
	2.5372	4.7471	99.85*	54.26*	0.298*	94.28*	6.60*	—	41.6*

Following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.09875; Escudo: 29.325; : 7.52; Peseta: 67.01; Schilling: 18.155; Sw. krona: 4.341175; Yen: 299.30; financial franc: 41.0; Canadian $: 0.9850; Hong Kong: 34.9230.

Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (Y) Units of 10,000. ...nts needed to buy one pound.

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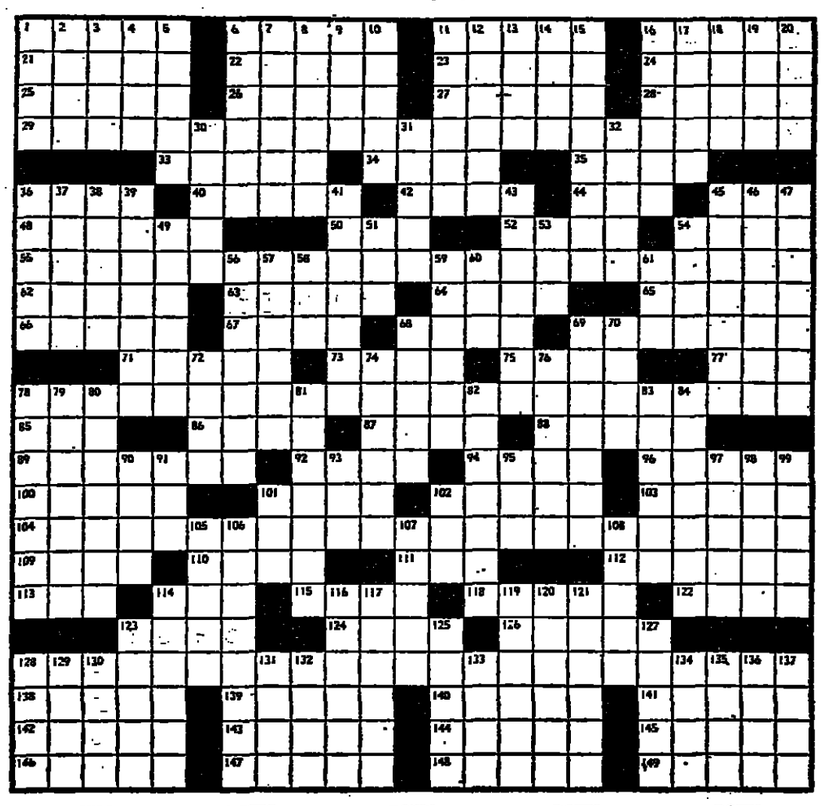
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

HEADLINES — By J.A. Felker



ACROSS

1 Athlete's woe
6 Fishing hooks
11 Broadway org.
16 Electrical unit
21 Asian capital
22 Scottish river
23 Town of Brazil
24 Net notto vece
25 Brewing
26 Vine
27 Poetic times
28 Roman dress
29 July 10, 1925
33 "——kick out of . . ."
34 Crate section
35 Certain payments
36 Form of address
40 Idol out
42 Word study: Abbr.
44 Word with front or rear
45 Put-on
48 Room in Livia's home
50 Navy off.
52 New Rochelle college
54 Southern Indian
55 July 17, 1936
62 Carplike fish
63 U.S. Indians
64 Perry's creator
65 River's mouthpiece
66 Hand out
67 Heart and ——
68 Opposed
69 Fix a pencil
71 Miss Drew
72 Tobacco kiln
75 Bone: Prefix
77 Half a bray
78 July 17, 1945

ACROSS

82 Gershwin
86 Like Loch Ness
87 Youthful ages
88 Before febrero
89 "Tale of ——," old poem
92 Set up a golf ball
94 Vols' state
96 Moon or Spoon
100 Helot
101 Cloud type: Prefix
102 Issei's child
103 Take potshots at
104 July 27, 1953
109 Spy for Moses
110 Star in Serpens
111 Poetic word
115 Like British highballs
118 Big Apple: Abbr
119 Cattle genus
121 "—— for Life"
125 Less risky
126 Inquisitive
128 Japanese wrestling
134 School org. branches
138 Louise et al.
139 July 20, 1969
140 Letter stroke
142 Miss by ——
143 Kind of tube
144 Indian dwelling
145 Decree
146 Opposite of sud
147 Artful Dodger
148 Stunt fliers' feats
149 Worked on brogans
147 After frosh
148 Witness, in law
149 Swagger

DOWN

1 Son of Elis.
2 Slew
3 Buffalo's kin
4 Spanish invader
5 Palace in Florence
6 Miller or Palmer
7 Plant bristle
8 Brawl
9 Pure, in Madrid
10 Cold and ginger
11 Sets a goal
12 Death Valley name
13 Mystery writer
14 Roman years
15 Annual parade ground
16 Went hungry
17 Voices
18 Cross
19 German hall
20 June 6, 1944
30 Minn. village
31 Varnish ingredient
32 Kind of mission for Armstrong
34 Maternal prefix
37 One of a French trio
38 Places
39 Makes a billiard fluff
41 Plane formation
43 One in a ——
45 Garden City campus
46 Place for G.I.'s
47 Medicinal beverages
49 Stood by
51 Mil. school
53 Part of L.O.U.
54 Copycat
56 Certain plastic surgeons
57 "If I've said ——, I've . . ."
58 Trifle
59 Belly, in France
60 N.Y.C. subway
61 Harem room
65 Plant ——
69 Miss. Senator
70 Goddess of youth
72 Macbeth or Astor
74 Desserts, in England
76 Part of a play
78 Football
79 Mouthhealing science
80 American larch: Var.
81 Best
82 Inveigles
83 —— judgment (mistbinks)
84 Entering
90 Knievel
91 Pasture
93 Silkworm
95 Compass reading
97 Conquer: Lat.
98 Fencing pieces
99 Singer Helen
101 Call out
102 —— in the bud
105 In-law of Ruth
106 Losers
107 Absolute
108 Silk fabric
114 Polished
116 Caught —— (overlook)
117 Gawks
119 Makes up for
120 "Their —— Hour"
121 Beef or veal, at times
122 Kind of remark
125 Avoid
127 —— short
128 Sale sign
129 Warm-sea fish
130 Russian sea
131 Seat!
132 Camping Hem
133 Old weapon
134 Doubtful
135 Smell
136 Russian police
137 Certain egg

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	D	A	M		N	A	R	E		S	R	O		L	A	C	S
S	T	O	R	E		O	V	E	R	S	H	O	T		A	D	A	T	S
C	O	L	O	S	S	U	S		O	F	R	O	A	D	S		B	E	L	O	W
O	N	A	N		T	R	E	N	T		S	H	E	E	P	S		A	N	I
M	A	N		H	A	D	J				K	G	S		A	M	E	R
E	T	T	U	E		S	O	M	E		S	A	R	O	N	G	G	I	R	L
S	A	I	N	T	S		B	A	M	B	I	N	O		A	I	T	S
	S	C	H	E	L	L		S	I	L	T	Y		S	O	I	L	Y
		A	R	T	E	L		L	A	S		S	A	B	R	E	J	E	T
S	A	H	L			C	E	R	I	C		D	A	T	A			A	V	A
A	L	A	E		C	H	E	R	O	K	E	E	K	I	D		A	N	I	L
L	A	P		H	E	R	S		J	O	K	E	R		U	E	L	E
T	I	P	S	T	E	R	S		B	A	I	L		S	I	S	I	S
	Y	E	A	T	S		L	U	C	I	D		C	I	S	S	I	E
S	W	A	N		B	A	L	K	A	N	S		S	T	I	N	G	E
D	I	A	M	O	N	D	J	I	M		N	A	T	O		L	E	G	G	Y
E	N	T	R	Y		N	A	E			R	A	R	E		E	N	E
E	E	R		R	E	P	A	V	E		S	P	A	T	E		A	N	O	R
M	A	I	N	E		P	R	I	N	C	E	O	F	H	U	M	B	U	G	S
S	N	O	O	P		L	E	B	A	N	E	S	E		S	A	L	E	S
	D	R	O	P		E	D	S		S	P	E	D		E	X	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast	MADRID	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	29	68	Clear
ANKARA	14	57	Clear	MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	41	Clear
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	21	70	Clear
BELGRADE	21	70	Clear	NEW YORK	18	59	Showers
BERLIN	21	70	Clear	NICE	15	59	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy	OSLO	7	45	Overcast
BUCHAREST	17	62	Clear	PARIS	11	52	Rain
BUDAPEST	20	68	Clear	PRAGUE	21	70	Clear
CASABLANCA	20	68	Clear	ROME	14	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	17	63	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	2	36	Rain	TEL AVIV	18	64	Clear
FLORENCE	19	66	Clear	TUNIS	19	66	Clear
FRANKFURT	20	68	Clear	VIENNA	22	72	Clear
GENEVA	18	64	Clear	WARSAW	19	66	Clear
HELSINKI	5	41	Clear	WASHINGTON	9	48	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Clear	ZURICH	20	68	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy				
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	50	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

LONELY IN AMERICA

By Suzanne Gordon. Simon & Schuster. 318 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHATEVER Suzanne Gordon means by "loneliness," her conception of it has enabled her to do a number of useful things in her absorbing journalistic survey, "Lonely in America." First, it has allowed her to evoke experiences of loneliness through sensitively drawn word-portraits of composites familiar to all of us—the middle-aged man trying to adjust to the shock of divorce: the young man waking up to the fact that the love and revolution of the 1960s have not brought about the millennium; the woman in the home for "mature" people discovering that the years after retirement are not always "golden," and the twice-divorced woman in her late 40s trying to buy companionship from what Miss Gordon aptly calls "the loneliness business."

Second, it has permitted her to analyze the social dynamics that are increasingly producing such types—the rising divorce rate that leaves in its jetstream lonely children and bewildered adults; the breakdown of a sense of community in the United States that is contributing to the rising divorce rate; the social transience that is destroying our sense of community and the technological culture that is turning people into interchangeable parts.

Third, the subject of loneliness has provided Miss Gordon with a framework in which to survey "the loneliness business" itself—the "singles" industry (bars, apartment complexes, computer dating services); the so-called human potential movement (under which she groups everyone from Wilhelm Reich to Frederick Perls, everything from encounter groups to the Esalen Institute) and the "guru" scene (especially that of Maharaj Ji, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, and Jack Rosenberg, who under the name of Werner Erhard has organized the thriving business of Erhard Seminar Training, or EST).

Finally, and most important of all, loneliness has given the author the chance to present a penetrating critique of the loneliness business, which, in the words of her own summary, is that it "is a negative solution to (the) mass social problem that assails so many in our culture. Its reason for existence isn't to solve the problem but rather to cash in on it. It fosters the illusion that feelings of emptiness and dissatisfaction can be overcome solely by individual effort, such as finding a mate or getting one's head together. It denies the fact that loneliness lies in social and political action as well as purely personal action. Finally, the loneliness business depends on loneliness for its continued well-being."

The only trouble I can see with "Lonely in America" is that the author may have created a straw man in her concept of loneliness. "We can begin . . . to define loneliness," she writes in her introduction, "as a feeling of deprivation caused by the lack of certain kinds of human contact. And since one has to have had some expectation of what it was that would be in this empty space, loneliness can further be characterized as the sense of deprivation that comes when certain expected human relationships are absent."

Moreover, "there is a crucial qualitative dimension to this emotional and social isolation—the incredible intensity and pain that obliterate the memory of past relationships and spill over into the future" to make us "feel desperate and hopeless about the possibility of recouping those losses in time to come." Finally, loneliness, in her definition, includes "feelings of hopelessness . . . which lead people to escape into relationships that . . . are only a means to an end rather than an end in themselves; fear of experiencing feelings of loneliness; the desire to deny that one is actually lonely, and feelings of worthlessness and failure generated by experience of loneliness."

Such an all-encompassing definition cannot help but provoke certain questions about the limits of what the author is surveying. Is it really loneliness she is talking about, or the pain that comes with being human? Is loneliness any more pervasive now than it was a century or two ago? Is it more pronounced in the United States than it is in Nepal or Chad? How does one know? How does one measure loneliness? In short, has Miss Gordon tailored her material to suit her subject, or vice versa?

It doesn't really matter a great deal. What she has reported is extremely interesting (it would have been interesting if she had reported nothing more than the graduate of EST who boasted: "I used to think everything was so important. So now I don't worry. A few weeks ago my son and some friends were in a car accident and several of them were hurt. Before EST I would have thought it was very important and worried. But I didn't worry about it at all"). And the criticisms she has leveled are telling (it would have been telling if she had leveled no other criticism than that the trouble with the human potential movement is that it denies human potential).

Still, one wonders if she hasn't been a little guilty of the very sin she accuses the loneliness business of committing. One wonders if by reducing all the suffering she describes to the single dimension of loneliness, she too isn't trying to package and market the human condition.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 2, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.41
(d) IAEIF Trusteor Int'l Fd... $8.83
Austral. Select Fd..... $0.24 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF800.35
— (d) Combar..... SF155
— (d) Grobar..... SF562
— (d) Stockbar..... SF900
(w) Brownirvest..... $13.99
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $12.59
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $5.01
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd..... $7.51

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $8.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1.145
(d) Caribico Open-End..... $129.40
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.20
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $838.05
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.68
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V... $8.78

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec..... SF567
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF67.75
— (d) Energievalor..... SF21.50
— (d) Usec..... SF661
— (d) Europavalor..... SF130.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.36

(w) D.G.C..... $40.20
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.22
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $12.61
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $12.33
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1.100

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra..... DM22.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond..... DM77.70

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.. $17.15
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.. $51.36
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $12.07
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $27.94
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.23
(d) Fidunam..... SF2966
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $123.58

(w) First Int'l Realty Sec..... $13.81
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $29.31
(d) First Security Cap. Fd... $35.15
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $37.04
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..... SF1,807
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF75.95
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.54
(d) Fund of Nations..... $5.76
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).... $0.77
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$3.19

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $12.71
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd..... $28.45
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.46
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $6.25
(w) Hausmenn Holdgs. NV... $6.632
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobet..... $36.57
(d) Icofund..... $9.91
(d) Interfd..... SF282.90
(d) Interfund S.A..... $9.04
(w) Intermarvet Fund..... $103.08
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)... $7.93
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $5.97
(r) Invest. Atlantiques. $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.. $2.30
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.. $7.20
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.92
(d) Japan Selection Fund..... $48.52
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $14.90

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust... $82.14
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $48.04
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $17.06

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,640
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F... $11.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.... $19.80
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $29.35

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.. SF427.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF259.50
(w) Luxfund..... $19.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $9.51
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.76
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.28
(w) N.A.M.F..... $89.85
(w) Nippon Fund. $40.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.46
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.71

(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89

(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.... $22.46
(d) Renta Fund..... LF2,085
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF4,063
(d) Rentinvest..... LF905
(d) Safe Fund..... $4.69
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF59.90

Share Realty N.V..... $15.21
Share International N.V..... $4.59

SEFRO:
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)..... $12.94

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund..... SF24.05
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.63
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.46

(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM95.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,560.50
— (r) Securwica..... SF940
(d) Soros Fund..... SF215.50
(w) Star Fund..... $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF478.50
— (d) Intervalor..... SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF316
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF212.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF80
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF94.79

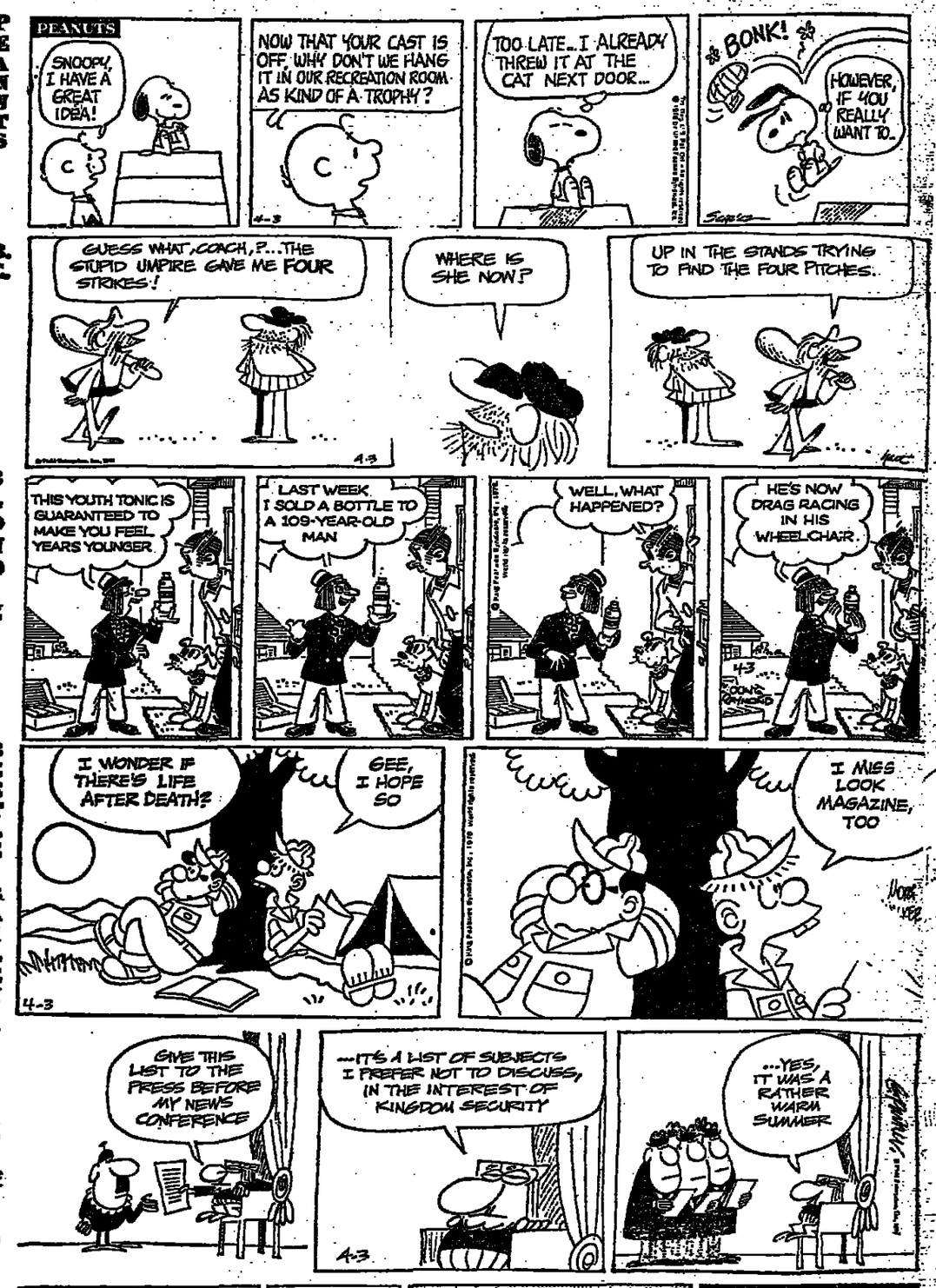
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea).... $26.67
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V..... $25.56
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $19.72

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF10.25
— (d) Conver-Invest..... SF80.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF120
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF91
— (d) Globinvest..... SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF76.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.. SF747
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh... SF193
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est.. SF170.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds..... DM32.75
— (d) Unifonds DM21.75
— (d) Unirenta..... DM41.60
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM62.95

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $2.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd..... $12.54
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $6.14
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,344.76
(w) West Proprietary N.V..... $1,529
(d) World Equity Grth Fd... $423.70
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $45.54
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,954.22

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEREB
ESSOU
ROOHRR
TEPROY



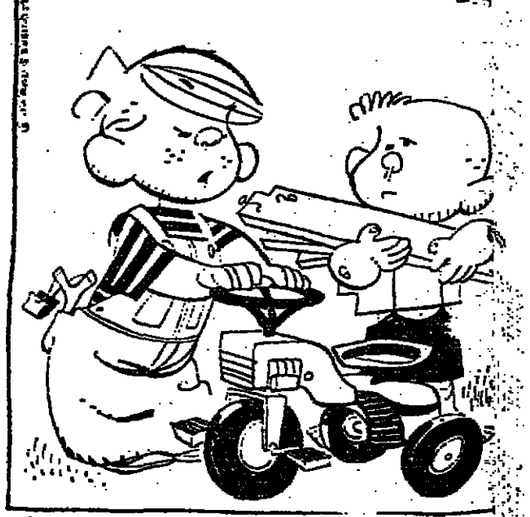
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FETID OCTET MEMORY EMBALM
Answer: *What he got after he committed a crime*—COMMITTED

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

Abdul-Jabbar Gets ost-Valuable Award

gw YORK, April 2 (NYT).—In a compe- n dominated by centers, Kareem Abdul- bar of the Los Angeles Lakers was named winner yesterday of the National Basketball ociation's Most-Valuable Player Award for fourth time, edging out Bob McAdoo he Buffalo Braves and Dave Cowens of the ton Celtics.

he center, who leads the league in minutes ed, rebounding and shots blocked, collected votes to 393 for McAdoo and 378 for Cowens. the balloting of NBA players, a first-place was worth 5 points, a second-place vote 3 a third-place vote 1.

'm very flattered to receive the award," ul-Jabbar said. "I didn't expect I would win use it usually goes to a player on a winning n. But I thank the guys I play against for ng for me and I thank the creator."

he Lakers, despite Abdul-Jabbar's efforts, have only 38 of 78 games and are in fourth place he Pacific Division.

he former star center of the University of fornia, Los Angeles, who was traded to the ers in a pre-season deal with the Milwaukee ks, won the award in 1971, 1973 and 1974. doo took the honors last year and Cowens in 1973. As a four-time winner Abdul- bar ties Wilt Chamberlain, leaving Bill Rus- as the only five-time victor.

s usual, ballots cast for centers dominated voting. Abdul-Jabbar, McAdoo and Cowens punted for 69.7 per cent of the votes. The non-center to win the award was Oscar ertson, a guard, in 1964.

ourth in the balloting with 201 points was k Barry of the Golden State Warriors, fol- ed by George McGinnis of the Philadelphia rs, Dave Bing of the Washington Bullets and Smith, also of the Warriors.



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar

Mets Finally Win Game In Exhibition Baseball

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI).—The New York Mets scored three runs in the 11th inning yesterday to capture an 8-5 exhibition game victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates—their first triumph this year.

"I knew we'd win one," Mets manager Joe Frazier said. "But I was getting disgusted. Very disgusted. The agony of defeat is just awful when you're used to winning."

Frazier had been one of the minor league's most successful managers, winning pennants on three different levels.

Last year, Frazier was accorded the honor of minor league manager of the year for leading the Mets' Tidewater farm club to the International League title. But this year, the players-owners labor dispute delayed the opening of the camps and didn't allow Frazier the luxury of an entire spring to become familiar with his players.

And there was, and still is, the celebrated Tom Seaver predicament. Seaver, the most vociferous shop steward in the labor dispute, voiced his displeasure with the contract offered him by the Mets, fell into disfavor with the Mets family and stated that he wouldn't mind being traded.

Other Games

Elsewhere, Jerry Martin hit a three-run homer, Bobby Tolan a two-run homer and Jay Johnstone a solo homer, to power Philadelphia to a 16-7 victory over St. Louis . . . Rowland Office's two-run triple and Dave May's two-run double helped Atlanta to a 5-3 victory over Baltimore . . . Jack Billingham pitched six innings of four-hit ball in Cincinnati's 3-2 victory over the White Sox.

Joe Coleman pitched seven innings of four-hit ball for Detroit but lost, 5-2, as Houston scored three unearned runs in the ninth.

Tom Poquette's two-run eighth-inning double paced Kansas City to a 5-4 victory over the Yankees. Larry Bittner's two-run single capped a three-run 13th, pacing Montreal to a 6-5 victory over Boston.

Ken Reitz hit a two-run triple to lead San Francisco to a 5-2 victory over San Diego.

Joe Lis hit a three-run homer to lead Cleveland to a 5-4 victory over Milwaukee. And Bill Bonham, Oscar Zamora and Mike Garman combined to pitch the Cubs to a 4-1 victory over Oakland.

Toronto Question

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP).—Moving boldly to end the baseball blackout in Washington, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn ordered the American League yesterday to halt its plans of expanding to Toronto until "suitable provisions" can be made for a team in Washington.

In a statement that infuriated AL owners, Kuhn gave the American League seven days to work out a possible solution to what has become popularly known in baseball circles as the "Washington problem."

If the AL appears to be "unable or unwilling to make suitable provisions for Washington" by next week, Kuhn said, he would consider a request by the National League to move into Washington and Toronto.

The NL has asked Kuhn to block the AL from expanding into Toronto in return for the promise the NL would place expansion teams there and in Washington.

The NL also asked Kuhn to amend its constitution so expansion requires only 9 votes instead of a unanimous vote of all 12 NL owners.

The commissioner has broad powers to undertake almost any action he deems "in the best interests of baseball." It is under this catch-all phrase that Kuhn can block the AL from entering Toronto, or change the NL's constitution.



Associated Press.

DOWN AND OUT—Yankees' Willie Randolph is tagged out by Kansas City's Bob Stinson.

Major Leagues Could Learn From Old-Timers

By Red Smith

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 2 (NYT).—Here among the horseshoe hells and shuffle board dens of swinging St. Pete, the Three-Quarter Century Club is an oasis of calm, the only corner of the baseball world untroubled by lockout or lawsuit, by free agents or the agents of free agents, by labor strife, rebellion, intimidation or reprisal.

The Kids and Kubs of the Three-Quarter Century Club have just completed their 46th season of softball with the Kubs on top by two games. Throughout the league, there is peace and good fellowship from smiling Rolland Pearson, 75, who batted .374 as a rookie with the Kids after seven seasons in the Liniment League, to Fred Broadwell, 91, who "hits like a sonuvagun" for the Kubs, according to Maynard Van Horn, the league's president.

"Fred hit way over his .233 of last year," Van Horn said. "He hit 'em where they weren't." There is no substitute for experience.

Elsewhere there was only unrest. Still another collective bargaining session produced no discernible movement toward a new basic agreement between players and club owners. Day by day, pressure mounts on managers trying to get ready for the season in half the time usually allowed for spring training. The National and American Leagues are bickering over Toronto as the site for an expansion club.

In the camp of the New York Mets, management talks about banishing Tom Seaver, the best pitcher in baseball and the man who did more than any other individual to bring respectability to a company of buffoons. Seaver is one of the players who started spring training at their own expense when the owners kept the camps closed. In union affairs, he is the Mets' shop steward: he wants to be paid what he believes he is worth: he has said the welfare of his family must be his first consideration. Theologians are debating which is his deadliest sin—being a militant, being an expensive militant, or putting Nancy and the kids ahead of Donald Grant.

Yankee management buried a tear-stained face in Bowie Kuhn's shirtfront yesterday, sobbing that Andy Messersmith's agent had signed a paper committing baseball's only active free agent to pitch for New York for the next four seasons, and that Messersmith was trying to renege. As far as can be ascertained, these are the facts:

Herb Osmond, the agent, was authorized to negotiate terms for Messersmith subject to the pitcher's approval, but not to sign a contract for him. He does not have power of attorney in writing and he says he did not tell the Yankees he had power of attorney. (Gabe Paul, the Yankees' president, had said Wednesday: "He represented to us that he did have power of attorney. All over the country he has represented that he did." (Repeated efforts to get back to Paul on this point yesterday were unavailing.)

No-Cut Provision

On Sunday, Osmond handwrote and signed an outline of some of the provisions to be included in a contract. The next day, he received a contract for Messersmith to sign but, in his judgment, it did not coincide with the conditions agreed on the night before.

Discussing a no-cut provision, Osmond had read aloud the part of Jim (Catfish) Hunter's contract guaranteeing that full compensation, something like $3.75 million, would be paid even if Hunter were injured, disabled mentally or physically, or died. "That's what I'm talking about," Osmond told Paul and George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' principal owner. The contract submitted for Messersmith's signature provided for full payment if he was released but not in the event of injury or death.

The Sunday night outline included deferred payments totaling $500,000 after the four-year term of service. Under the contract, no interest on this money would accrue to Messersmith in the first five or six years. The interest would amount to about $125,000.

When they talked about fringe benefits like a no-trade provision, Steinbrenner would say these matters could be dealt with after the questions of money were settled. The contract submitted did not include the fringe benefits.

On Principle

Osmond felt that the contract differed significantly from the conditions he had outlined, and he advised Messersmith not to sign. Messersmith feels the Yankees were trying to pull a fast one on him, and he no longer wants to play for them. If he stands on principle, it would not be the first time.

The reason he played out his option last year with the Los Angeles Dodgers was the club's refusal to give him a no-trade guarantee. As the season neared an end and it appeared possible he might be declared a free agent, the Dodgers offered a no-trade agreement and wages totaling $540,000 over three years. Resolved by that time to test the one-year clause, Messersmith said no.

Before hearing evidence in the case, the baseball commissioner mentioned paragraph 3 (D) in the major league rules that an agreement between a player and a club is binding even before the standard contract is signed. Messersmith is prepared to testify in court that he made no agreement with the Yankees.

"There's an awful lot of infantiles squalling and pouting and quarreling in baseball today," said a visitor to North Shore Park, where the Kids and Kubs play. "I don't suppose immaturity is a big problem here."

"They fight like 8-year-olds," Van Horn said.

In Grand National

intree Favorites: Red Rum, Barona

ERPOOL, England, April 2 ers).—Two-time winner Red and Barona were joint ites for tomorrow's Grand nal steeplechase over Ain- legendary 4 1/2-mile course 30 nightmarish fences. l Rum, with a matchless record of two victories and a second place in the last three years, was the superstar among the 32 entries, while Barona's staying power appeared ideally suited to the extreme test of stamina.

Both were rated 7-1 betting shots, a price that would put off all but the most confident bettors in a race noted for its thrills and spills.

The National, first run more than a century ago, will be seen by a television audience estimated at 750 million in more than 100 countries.

Every fence has a story to tell and some, such as Becher's Brook, Valentine's Brook and The Chair, have an awesome casualty rate.

Many Legends

In the last 25 years, 544 horses have set out at the start and only 195 have reached the finishing post. The legends that surround the race are as numerous as the runners.

"Look," explained a famous jockey many years ago, "when you go over these jumps it is too late to pray."

Tomorrow's jockeys admit that the race is frightening and if the National tradition is maintained fewer than half of them will finish the course aboard their mounts.

Tommy Stack is riding Red Rum, now 11 and perhaps past his prime. Red Rum has not looked very good this year, but Aintree's atmosphere seems to bring out the best in him.

Paul Kellaway is the jockey for 10-year-old Barona. The combination may have been unlucky in last year's National, when Kellaway was literally pulled off Barona's back by another jockey who was flying through the air after being ejected from his mount. That is the sort of unpredictable thing that happens in the National.

U.S. Entry

Among the other leading hopefuls is another 10-year-old, Jolly's Clump, owned by U.S. Col. Richard Hutchison and ridden by Ian Watkinson.

An easy horse for viewers to pick out on their television screens will be Prolan, a white gray ridden by Michael (Mouse) Morris, the son of Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee.

A computerized version of the race took place yesterday in a London hotel. Details on winners over the last 30 years were fed into the computer, along with random luck factors, weather and the state of the going.

Red Rum took up the running two fences out and won by six lengths over Team Spirit, the American winner of 1964.

tterfly Record corded in AAU im Tourney

NG BEACH, Calif., April 2).—Wendy Boglioli set a record last night in winning women's 100-meter butterfly Doug Northway turned in oest time in the world this in the men's 400-meter free- te highlight the first day e 1976 AAU indoor long e swimming championships. glioli, 21, was timed in 1:02.14 eak Peggy Tosdal's U.S. rec- 1:02.18.

na Deardurff, the winner of year's long-course champion- finished second; Tosdal was th.

thway, the bronze medalist e 1,500-meter freestyle at the Olympics, finished almost seconds ahead of Bruce ss in winning the 400 free- Northway had the fastest in the preliminary heat and ot have to contend with record-holder Tim Shaw in nal.

w, who holds the world l of 3:53.31, failed to qualify he final and finished third e consolation heat.

lyweight Title

RACAS, April 2 (Reuters).— Estaba of Venezuela will his World Boxing Council flyweight title against o Udella of Italy on July

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
delphia	50	12	16	116	343	205
slanders	41	20	17	99	285	163
	33	33	12	78	253	232
angers	28	41	9	65	258	333

Smythe Division

	31	30	17	79	244	256
ver	31	32	15	77	261	270
s	29	35	13	71	244	280
ota	20	52	6	46	191	357
City	12	54	12	36	237	341

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

real	56	11	11	123	327	168
geles	37	29	9	83	256	259
gh	34	32	13	80	329	293
	26	42	10	62	218	288
gton	10	58	10	30	216	386

Adams Division

n	47	15	16	110	307	223
	45	20	13	103	332	253
	24	39	15	63	290	297
alo	26	41	11	63	245	271

inched division title.

Thursday's Games

lo 7, Boston 2 (Gare 2, Robert t, Martin, Ramsey); Marcotte,

ta 1, New York I (Lysiak; Trot-

delphia, 11, Washington 2 (Bar- Leach 2, Kindrachuk 2, Saleski, Wright, Schultz; White,

).

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
polis	33	28	5	72	236	239
o	23	33	5	71	259	286
ngland	32	29	7	71	248	284
and	34	43	1	69	277	322

WEST

on	50	27	6	106	320	254
	39	33	6	84	295	271
go	35	36	5	75	298	279
sota	30	25	4	64	311	312

CANADIAN

peg	51	26	2	104	337	242
	47	27	4	98	332	305
	40	34	4	84	300	278
	36	40	5	67	283	343
	24	48	5	53	223	375
a	14	26	1	29	134	172

m disbanded.

inched division title.

Thursday's Games

on 4, Indianapolis 1 (G. Howe 2, re, Marty Howe; Parisean).

7, Edmonton 2 (Prentice, Roy, Pilchner, Constantin; Gloutie; B. MacAnealey, Pazzanade),

Promoter Says Monzon, Valdes Agree to Match

ROME, April 2 (AP).—Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia and Carlos Monzon of Argentina have agreed to fight for each other's middleweight title—respectively, the World Boxing Association and the World Boxing Council.

"I have their contracts signed in my pocket," Rome organizer Rodolfo Sabbatini said yesterday. It was the first official word that the two Latin American boxers had agreed to fight and unify the WBC and WBA middleweight titles.

Sabbatini declined to say when and where the bout would be held. He said details would be announced soon. Valdes and Monzon were known to have been talking about the bout for some time.

Reports in the Italian press said the bout will be held either in Monte Carlo or in Paris early in May.

Monzon was stripped of the title by the World Boxing Council when he failed to meet a WBC deadline to put it at stake.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
X-Boston	52	24	.684	—
Philadelphia	42	34	.553	10
Buffalo	43	35	.545	10 1/2
New York	34	42	.447	18

Central Division

Washington	46	31	.597	—
Cleveland	45	31	.592	1/2
Houston	38	38	.500	7 1/2
New Orleans	35	41	.461	10 1/2
Atlanta	28	47	.373	17

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Milwaukee	34	42	.447	—
Detroit	33	43	.427	1 1/2
Kansas City	29	47	.383	5
Chicago	22	54	.289	12

Pacific Division

X-Golden State	56	21	.727	—
Seattle	39	38	.506	16
Phoenix	39	37	.513	16 1/2
Los Angeles	38	40	.487	18 1/2
Portland	34	42	.447	21 1/2

X-Clinched division title.

Thursday's Game

Boston 95, Cleveland 88 (Scott 30, Cowens 20; Russell 19, Cleamons 18).

Ashe Defeats South African In Caracas WCT Tournament

CARACAS, April 2 (AP).—Top-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States came from behind to win a three-set thriller, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, over South African Ray Moore last night to advance to the semifinals in the $60,000 World Championship Tennis Tournament for the Altamira Cup.

The South African, who has defeated Ashe twice in the past, dominated the first set with strong first services. He served a pair of aces twice to the American in the first set.

Ashe, playing erratically, at one point swung his racket and completely missed the ball. Before the match he complained that he was having difficulty adjusting to the court lights.

Ashe pulled his game together in the second set but it was still a tough battle. Ashe survived Moore's swift, unreachable backhand shots to the far corners and brought Moore to the tie-breaker. It was then that the South African faltered, failing to score a point.

In the third set Moore, trailing 3-0, came back to threaten Ashe as he tied the games at four all. But Ashe pulled away, won two games, and took the third set.

Brazil WCT

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 2 (UPI). — Argentinian Guillermo Vilas overpowered Jaime Pillot of Chile, 6-0, 6-4, to move to the semifinals in the World Championship Tennis Tournament yesterday, and Andrew Pattison of South Africa beat Phil Dent of Australia, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Women's Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (AP).—Chris Evert and Virginia Wade advanced to the semifinal round of the Philadelphia Women's Tennis Championship after rallying to win closely fought matches last night.

Evert, the top seed, rose from 3-4 in the third set to upend the player who beat her in the first round of the Virginia Slims Tournament in Boston last week, Diane Fromholtz of Australia, by 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

Staging her rally after losing her service with two consecutive double faults, Evert ran eight straight points to take a 5-4 lead. She broke service in the 10th game and won the match with a placement drive.

Wade, the defending champion from Britain, spurted from 3-5 in the opening set and went on to a 7-5, 6-2 victory over Olga Morozova, the Russian who won the championship here two years ago.

Evonne Goolagong Cawley of Australia extended her unbeaten streak to 13 straight matches, scoring a surprisingly easy 6-1, 6-1 victory over Rosie Casals.

2 Tied for Lead In First Round of Greensboro Golf

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 2 (UPI).—Gay Brewer, using putting and concentration to return to his one-time winning form, fired a 5-under-par 66 yesterday to tie Jim Weichers for the first-round lead in the $230,000 Greater Greenboro Open.

Brewer, the 1967 Masters champion who has not won a tournament since 1972, had two eagles, four birdies and three bogeys in his round. Weichers had seven birdies and two bogeys.

A stroke back of the leaders were reigning U.S. Open champion Lou Graham, Dave Stockton and Bob Payne with 67s.

A half-dozen golfers carded 68s on the par-71, 6,643-yard Sedgefield Country Club course. They were Lee Trevino, Allen Miller, Kermit Zarley, Dewitt Weaver, Don Bies and Miller Barber.

Ten golfers were clustered at two-under-par 69, three strokes back of the leaders, including Tom Weiskopf.

U.S. Team Signs Pavlovic

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 2 (UPI).—The San Jose Earthquakes of the North American Soccer League completed their squad yesterday by announcing the signing of Yugoslav player Miro Pavlovic.

Boxer Is Critical After Knockout

SYDNEY, April 2 (UPI).—American boxer Chuck Wilburn was reported in very critical condition today following a knockout by Australian Hector Thompson in a 10-round bout.

The fight was stopped midway through the final round last night by referee Alf Weymark after Wilburn's knees buckled and he slid toward the canvas after a barrage of heavy punches to the head from Thompson, the Commonwealth junior welterweight champion.

Wilburn, 22, of Cleveland, Ohio, collapsed in his corner and was taken to a hospital where a neurosurgeon performed a four-hour emergency operation to relieve fluid pressure on the brain.

NBA Hawks Fire Coach

MILWAUKEE, April 2 (AP).—The Atlanta Hawks, mired in last place in the National Basketball Association's Central Division, have fired Cotton Fitzsimmons as coach.

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Aden (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Afghanistan (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ...$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Luxembourg ...L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malagasy (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Algeria (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50	Malta (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malaya (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Australia (air) ....$	292.00	146.00	81.00	Mexico (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Austria (air) ...Sch.	1,788.00	975.00	525.00	Morocco (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Belgium .....B.Fr.	4,650.00	2,625.00	1,725.00	Nepal (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Netherlands ....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00	New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
China (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Cyprus (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00	Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Czechoslov. (air) .$	118.00	59.00	33.00	Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	538.00	319.00	174.00	Poland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Polynesia (F.)(air).$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00	Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
France .....F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00	Romania (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Germany .....D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00	Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00	Singapore (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00	S. America (air)...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Spain (air) ...Ptas.	6,400.00	1,300.00	1,814.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00	Sri Lanka (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
India (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	444.00	222.00	122.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Switzerland ...S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Iran (air) ..... $	171.00	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iraq (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Tunisia (air) .... $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Iceland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00	Turkey (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ..... £ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00	U.A.E. (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Israel (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00	U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Italy (air) .....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00	U.S.A. (air) .....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Japan (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
				Zaire (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

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Art Buchwald

A Better Mousetrap

WASHINGTON—Postal officials have admitted that they now have machinery that can destroy packages in minutes. This is the latest breakthrough in the postal equipment that has made the U.S. Postal Service the most modern in the world. Neither the Russians, the French, the English nor the Chinese have yet developed machinery that can shred, tear and crush parcel post in such a short span of time.



Buchwald

The inventor of the machinery is Rexrode Monica, who had been working on the project for years—first in his basement, then in his living room and finally in his garage when his wife kicked him out of the house.

Rexrode is very angry that in all the news stories about crushed mail packages he has never gotten any credit. "If it weren't for me," he said, "the Post Office would still be back in the stagecoach era, and packages would be arriving in the same form they were sent."

"When did you get the idea to develop a machine that could actually mangle packages while they were being processed?" I asked him.

"It must have been 10 years ago. I ordered a vibrator from a mail-order house, and when it arrived it was in perfect condition. The string was straight, the brown-paper wrapping was unmarked, and the stamps were all in place. I was carrying it into the kitchen when I dropped it from a height of about three feet. When I picked it up again I noticed one end of the box was crushed. It suddenly occurred to me that if I could invent a machine that could crush packages like that, the Post Office would buy it in a minute."

Most great inventions come about by accident," I said.

"I had this friend, Dr. Watson, who was an engineer and had done research in garbage compactors." Monica continued. "He said he would be happy to work on it with me. He thought the garbage compactor would not be acceptable to the Post Office, because the price of one for crushing mail would be too high. He figured the answer was a conveyor belt that could jam up the packages as they moved along so they could destroy each other. Actually, we got the idea from the airlines that have been doing the same thing to luggage for years."

"So you designed a conveyor belt that could jam packages as it moved along?"

"That was the idea, but we discovered too many packages were getting through undamaged. The problem was the packages were being placed on the conveyor belt by hand. The employees, for some reason, weren't lining them up tight enough to be jammed up somewhere along the way. I then got a brainstorm after driving by a junked-automobile lot. I noticed a crane lifting a stripped-down automobile to a height of 30 feet and then dropping it with a thud. I immediately went home and designed a crane that could take a mailbag full of packages, lift it 30 feet and dump it on the conveyor belt so the packages would all be jumbled up."

Monica continued, "We built a protoype in the garage. When it was finished Watson operated the crane in one room and I waited in the next room at the end of the conveyor. We had filled the mailbag with all kinds of packages, but to make sure the thing would work we wrapped and tied them doubly strong, as well as scotch-taping them on both ends. Watson and I both tried to break them open by hand but found it was impossible to make a dent in any of them. We put them in the mailbag and hoisted the bag off the ground. Then I went into the other room and pushed a button to start the machine. I heard a terrific series of crashes and then sounds of paper tearing, string breaking and boxes being mangled. In three minutes bits and pieces of the packages, so badly damaged they were hardly recognizable, started appearing at my end of the conveyor belt. Everyone had laughed at us, but we did it. We perfected the perfect package-mangling machine for the United States Postal Service."

"Wow, that must have been some moment," I said. "What did you say?"

"Dr. Watson, come here. I need you."

Komische Oper Names Director

BERLIN, April 2 (Reuters).—Joachim Herz, 51, director of the Leipzig Opera, is to take over as head of East Berlin's Komische Oper, an East German newspaper reported today.

Mr. Herz's appointment takes effect Aug. 1. He was a pupil of Walter Felsenstein, the Austrian-born founder of the Komische Oper in 1947 and its director until his death last October at the age of 47.

Michel Polnareff: Starting All Over Again in the U.S.A

By Lee Margulies

LOS ANGELES (AP).—Michel Polnareff achieved stardom and chucked it, earned a fortune and lost it. Now, at 26, he's starting over again.

This time, though, Polnareff has set his sights higher. No longer content to be just a star in his native land, the singer-musician-composer wants to be the first Frenchman to become a rock music star in the United States.

The fame he enjoyed as one of France's top pop performers a few years back means nothing now. To U.S. audiences he is simply another newcomer in an endless stream of talented unknowns vying for their attention. It's a challenge Polnareff welcomes.

"There was no competition for me in France," he said, "because French music is not that progressive anymore. I was frustrated. I had to compromise between what I liked in American music and what the French audience would accept.

Part of Culture

"Rock 'n' roll belongs to America, to England, but not to Europe," he said. "It's an import there; it's part of the culture here. I wanted to go where that kind of music was—and that was America."

Eight months in the making, his first English-language album, "Michel Polnareff," is an enjoyable collection of rock tunes that are particularly noteworthy for the interesting, melodic compositions and arrangements.

Versatility seems to be a Polnareff trademark, along with the large, white-framed sunglasses he wears constantly because of an eye problem. His current project has him writing the music for a new motion picture, "Lipstick," and the score ranges from electronic music to a love theme to a driving discothèque number.

Formally trained in piano and composition as a child, including studies at the Paris Conservatory, Polnareff broke upon the French pop music scene in 1966, winning praise for the classical and jazz influences in his music.

L'Express, a French news magazine, has called him the most talented French composer of his generation.

Although that kind of acclaim made it difficult for Polnareff to find the stimulus for self-improvement and growth—whatever he did was a financial success—he says he might not have given it all up to move to Los Angeles had not one other thing happened.

His business manager ran off with all his money in the spring of 1973. Polnareff was left penniless and owing some $200,000 to banks and about $1 million to other creditors, including the French government.

"When that happened," the singer says, "I had two things I could do. I could kill myself—really! I mean, he took all my money! Or I could say, 'I'm very healthy, I have talent, I'm going to America to make it big and pay them back their money.'"



Associated Press.

Michel Polnareff as performer.

He left France soon thereafter but didn't work in the United States for about 18 months because his legal affairs had to be straightened out.

Polnareff says that he still owes a lot of money but, because the manager was convicted of the theft and sentenced to two years in jail—in absentia—special provisions have been set up so he can pay it off slowly.

As for the future, Polnareff says that he will record another album for Atlantic Records before he launches a tour, since his repertoire of English songs is limited at the moment.

He says that he is dedicated to developing his musical abilities and has no plans to return to France. His reason: The musicians in America are the best there are. He marvels at the abundance of good music of all kinds that is available simply by turning on the radio.

"If I had to go to France," Polnareff said, "I would go to rest, not to work. There is nothing for me to learn there."

U.S. Study Backs Treatment to Stop Diabetic Blindness

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP).—The leading cause of new cases of blindness in the United States—growth of abnormal blood vessels in the eyes of diabetics—can be prevented in thousands of cases by sealing off the invading vessels with powerful light beams, scientists said yesterday.

In a nationwide study financed by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) at 16 medical centers, eye doctors treated only one eye of each of 1,720 patients and left the other untreated to see which eye would do better.

Blindness appeared in 56 treated eyes and in 129 untreated ones after more than two years.

Dr. Donald Fredrickson, NIH director, said that this and other results of what the NIH called "the largest multi-center clinical trial in eye research history" are "conclusive evidence" that the treatment can reduce blindness "significantly" in diabetics.

About 300,000 U.S. diabetics now have the condition called diabetic retinopathy, Dr. Carl Kupper, director of NIH's National Eye Institute, estimated. It is one in which tiny blood vessels appear and proliferate, then bleed to leave scarring and permanent damage.

Some eye surgeons have been attacking the condition with light beams—either from an argon laser or a xenon arc light, as in the NIH study—for 15 years, said Dr. Matthew Davis of the University of Wisconsin, head of the new study's executive committee. But there had never been a large enough, careful enough trial to show whether the treatment really worked, what its risks were and which patients benefited most.

Until these answers became apparent, it was ethical to treat only one eye in the study's patients, Dr. Davis said. But now, the same treatment will be considered for the eyes left untreated, he reported.

There are some drawbacks, too, particularly some loss of peripheral vision, and the treatment will not work for everyone, Dr. Davis emphasized. Observation of 477 patients treated for 20 to 24 months and 259 treated up to 28 months—as well as similar results in the more than 1,000 treated for lesser periods—has convinced the researchers that blindness will develop in 6.4 per cent of all treated patients but in 16.3 per cent, or nearly three times as many, untreated ones.

PEOPLE: *Princess Anne, Husba[nd] In Defense of Fox H[unting]*

To some they may be the unspeakable chasing the uneatable but to Princesse Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, fox hunters, among whom they number, are not cruel to animals and, in fact, are helping the farmer. "I sometimes wonder if those people who complain about cruelty to the fox ever think about the chicken or the egg they are eating, and the conditions in which they were produced." the princess said in an interview with the Bristol Evening Post. "The arguments about fox hunting have gone on for centuries and always will, as they will about other things like angling." She and her husband were criticized by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals after riding with the Duke of Beaufort and his foxhounds last November. Phillips told the newspaper that "if fox hunting stopped, the farmer would still have to kill the fox, with gassing or some other method which is cruel. The fox is a pest in the country." A spokesman for another anti-fox-hunting group was "surprised" that the princess persists in defending fox hunting. Said Mark Davies, "People can no longer hide behind the old argument that they hunt the fox because it is a pest. The national opinion poll did a survey for us 15 months ago which revealed that 70 per cent of farmers are not bothered by the fox." He noted that the Duke of Beaufort has "acknowledged that he has built artificial fox earths to encourage foxes to breed so there are more for him and his friends to hunt."

* * *

Actress Brigitte Bardot announced Thursday in Paris that she was starting a foundation for protection of wildlife, a move she described as the most important thing she had ever done. In a TV broadcast, she cited the killing of baby seals as an example of the sort of thing that her foundation will oppose. She led a demonstration outside the Norwegian Embassy in Paris Friday as the start of her anti-seal-massacre campaign.

* * *

Singer Eddie Fisher, 48, has filed for divorce from his fourth wife, Terry Fisher, after three months of marriage. Fisher cited irreconcilable differences in his suit filed in Los Angeles.

* * *

Former Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, art historian Lord (Kenneth) Clark, scientist Lord Hinton and historian Sir Ronald Syme have been awarded the Order of Merit by Elizabeth II of Britain. The order, limited to 24 living persons, was founded in 1902 as a special distinction for men and women.

* * *

Madame Chiang Kai[-shek], widow of the Nationalis[t] president, returned to [Tai]day from the Unite[d States] where she had spent fi[ve months] in New York for medi[cal treat]ment. Sunday is the [an]niversary of her husband['s death].

* * *

Italy's Roman Catholic [Church] Thursday rejected as "de[famatory]" an allegation by Frenc[h author] Roger Peyrefitte that [Pope Paul] VI is a homosexual. Th[e church called] for prayers in all Italian [churches] next Sunday "for the [Pope] his comfort and defense [and] to obtain from merciful [for]giveness for the person w[ho com]mitted that despicable [act]." Peyrefitte, a self-proclai[med ho]mosexual according to [United] Press International, m[ade the] allegations in an artic[le in] Tempo.

* * *

André Turcat, Franc[e's] famous test pilot, who [took the Con]corde into the air on [its first] flight, retired Thursday, [having reached] the maximum age for Fr[ench test] pilots. Twice Turcat [won the] Harmon Trophy and in [19.. be]came the first European [to] break the sound barrier.

* * *

An article on presiden[tial chil]dren... starting for insta[nce with] Helen Taft Manning, da[ughter of] President William Howa[rd Taft]. A winner in the eyes of [the edi]tors of Ladies' Home Jour[nal] who better to tackle it th[an Susan] Ford, photographer, and [Lynda] Bird Johnson Robb, jo[urnalist]. Miss Ford and Mrs. Ro[bb met] in Bryn Mawr, Pa., for [a plan]ning interview this week.

* * *

Connie Mack jr., 63, so[n of the] late Philadelphia Athletic[s] manager, has been arr[ested in] Fort Myers, Fla., charg[ed with] bookmaking. He was rel[eased on] bond.

* * *

After teaching Eng[lish in] Japan for the past 4[7 years], Briton Ivan Crosland [will go] home in late May with th[e Order] of the Rising Sun, 4th cl[ass,] nearly $30,000 in cont[ributions] from pupils and friends [as a] retirement gift. Bell, 7[…], government award Wedne[sday at] a ceremony at the Min[istry of] Education in Tokyo. Be[gan] teaching at a Tokyo hig[h school] in 1929, six years after [graduat]ing from Cambridge. Hi[s career] was interrupted by World [War II] when he was detained a[s a] criminal suspect. Despit[e his] years as an English in[structor] he was never given offici[al status] and was thus not eligib[le for a] pension and other social [security].

—SAMUEL JUS[TICE]

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CJS51AA | KLJ53CH | TGP51HK

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